THE NEWS,
J. D. BABBAGE,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.
CLOVERPORT, KENTUCKY.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
Per year...$1.50
Six months..75
Three months.......................................50
One copy one year free for club of ten subscribers.
☞Subscriptions must be paid in advance.☜
☞No paper sent beyond time paid for.

DAVID R. MURRAY,
REV. J. L. EDRINGTON, } EDITORS.

THE BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing; Principles, not party; Men, not availability.

VOL. III. CLOVERPORT, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1878. NO. 13.

HON. J. PROCTOR KNOTT

Is a candidate for re-election to the LOWER HOUSE of CONGRESS, subject to a Democratic Convention, should one be called.

Our friend, Dr. Frank, in his letter last week criticises our position on Conventions. His letter is well written and we are always glad to publish the views of those opposed to us when so intelligently and decently presented. But we think the Dr. has not adduced any prevailing reason for opposing us. In the first place he states that we have compared the Electoral College to County Conventions. He has misconceived us. What we do say, is that the electors for President and Vice-President are nominated by Conventions just as all candidates are nominated. The electorship is an office or position to which one is chosen by the people, but the candidates for that office or position are nominated by State Conventions held in the several States, consisting of delegates appointed thereto by County Conventions. In no other way but by means of conventions can the candidates for seats in the electoral college be nominated and the President and Vice-President cannot be elected except by the Electoral College, hence neither can be elected but through conventions, and if traced back to the source county conventions is the fountain from which the President and Vice-President spring. These conventions appoint delegates to the State Conventions, nominate the candidates for the Electoral College, and, those elected choose the President. Hence the argument of our correspondent that the manner of electing a President is not analogous to the manner of electing other officers by means of nominations falls to the ground, as we find that even *County* Conventions *must* be held if we want any chief officer of the nation. Of course a State Mass-Convention is not to be thought of, for if we want the voice of the majority in such matters it would be impossible then to secure it. A majority of the voters in any State could not thus be assembled in any one place.

The Doctor says that when we have conventions we double the process. That when conventions are held there is a troupe of candidates before and after the convention. The Doctor certainly forgets that after a convention the parties are only represented and as generally there are only two parties; there are after conventions generally but two candidates, and these should, and we have written on the idea, that they should, with dignity and intelligence, make the race upon principle and enlighten and benefit the people. The Doctor says that no labor is lost to the country by candidates tramping around as candidates for office are those who never work. If the result of having no convention last summer was this, the bringing out of idlers as the correspondent says, then by all means let us have conventions and put out workers, not drones.

He also says we have never had reform practiced by nominees of conventions, that all the reform is in their talk and not in action. This is an assertion that needs proof. If there has ever been any reform at all in this land, if one single good thing has ever been done by one in office, which the Doctor seems to doubt; then it has been done by those elected by means of nominations, as all offices, until very recently, or until things became corrupt, sure enough, have been filled by nominees. It has been, of late years, only that conventions have not been held. But who is it now that don't advocate conventions, in their practice if not in theory, and what party or organization is it that does not hold them? If we are correcly informed the workingmen have held theirs in this county. But enough of this. We agree with all those who say that conventions do not always speak the will of a majority, but the cause is that the majority does not attend them.

We will notice other points in the letter at a future time.

Let the Democratic party fail to adopt a Greenback platform and it will wreck on the same rock that the Republican party is now going to pieces upon, oppression of labor and undue favoritism to capital. Though the old and true principles of government so long advocated by it will and must be coeval with the government. But it will not fail. The sun has risen in the East and the requiem song of labor-oppression has already been written and set to music and at the next national election it will be sung over the tomb and as the last clod falls on the coffin the people will unite in one joyous refrain of prosperity, liberty and freedom from the most tyrannical thraldom ever known, a thraldom that reached to the firesides and enthralled and enslaved wives and children, a thraldom that takes the bread from the mouths of children, that puts out the fire upon the forges, stops the plow in the furrow and clogs the wheels of industry everywhere.

How will this sound in after days?

Louisville Drummer to a Southern Merchant—"You can have this article at 28 cents per pound."

S. Merchant—"Why, here are price lists from Cincinnati quoting, to me, the same article at 27 cents, and the freight is the same. I will save money by buying there."

L. Drummer—"But Cincinnati quarantined against you during the yellow fever, and Louisville did not."

We are proud of the humanity and hospitality of our metropolis, but some of the newspapers are "blowing the trumpet" too much, and it is beginning to smack of speculation. "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth" is the true principle of genuine charity.

See Sulzer Bros.'s flaming advertisement.

The St. Louis Republican of September 26th, gives quite a lengthy notice of a speech of Hon. T. T. Crittenden, Democratic member of Congress, at Versailles in that State, and publishes an abstract of his remarks.

Mr. Crittenden gave a piece of political history not generally known. We quote it below. It gives the position of two men in 1868 on the financial question, who are now prominent in political matters. They were then as now, "Greenbackers," at least on part of the ground. Mr. Crittenden was raised in Cloverport, and is known to all the older citizens:

Mr. Crittenden then called the attention of the audience to two important resolutions which had not before been alluded to by any speaker who had ever spoken in Morgan county, and as they are matters of more than passing importance at the present time when presidential candidates are being looked for, I give them in full. On the 7th December, 1868, President Johnson delivered his last annual message to congress, in which is the following sentence: "It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the government should be applied to the redemption of the principal in semi-annual instalments, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would at present rates be equal to 9 per cent in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and one-half times in a fraction less than seventeen years. This in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over-anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond."

On December 14, 1868, Senator Willey of West Virginia submitted to the senate this resolution, which was reported from the committee on finance on December 16:

Resolved, That the senate, properly cherishing and upholding the good faith and honor of the nation, do hereby utterly disapprove of and condemn the sentiments and propositions contained in so much of the late annual message of the president of the United States as above given.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, moved this as a substitute:

"That the senate cordially indorse the sentiment in the president's message that our national credit should be sacredly observed and declare that the public debt should be paid as rapidly as practicable, exactly in accordance with the terms of the contract under which the several loans were made, and when the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued, does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice be paid in the lawful money of the United States."

Which resolution was disagreed to. Yeas 7, nays 44—yeas all Democrats, nays all Republicans but Dixon of Connecticut. This vote is in full accord with the sentiments of the two great parties at the present day. Again when the act of 1869—which the speaker said should be denominated the legislative robbery act—was before the senate Senator Thurman of Ohio moved to add to the last section the following proviso:

"That nothing herein contained shall apply to the obligations commonly called five-twenty bonds."

Which was not agreed to. Yeas 12; nays 31; the latter being all Republicans, with not one Democrat to mar the sentiment of the party. Mr. Crittenden said such was then the opinions of those two great Democratic leaders, one of whom was, in 1876, elected vice-president of the United States by the Democratic party, and defrauded of the seat under the form of an iniquitous-executed law, and the other will be elected president in 1880—by the Democrats from Maine to California—" and, by the Eternal, he will be inaugurated, too."

Louisville certainly deserves great credit for her unparalleled hospitality toward the South during her last great sorrow. She has thrown open her gates and invited the suffers to come and be fed, lodged and treated by her physicians without money and without price, besides sending thousands of dollars to those who could not accept her invitation. It will be a glittering gem in her history and will make her stand out in bold relief as unequaled in hospitality and generosity. Cincinnati has quarantined against the South but has opened generously her purse and sent relief to many in sorrow. But we protest against the hospitality of our now glorious metropolis being so used as to render her liable to the charge of having her eye to her future southern trade.

The lines of Meade county should be obliterated and the territory included therein be declared an unproductive desert and made a place of exile and torture for criminals, if the inhabitants do not liberally support Thurman and his paper, the Meade County Record. He is earnestly endeavoring to furnish the county with a good paper and the support it deserves is all that is needed.

We have not heretofore taken any part in the Massachusetts muddle, but since the second Democratic convention has declared a "Hard-money platform" we now say that the Greenback platform adopted at Worcester, even with Ben Butler as its chief advocate is preferable to the "Hard-money," "Hard-times," oppressive and "Labor-killing" platform of Boston.

Dr. Luke Blackburn has shown himself a hero, not only during the endemic now raging but in former gloomy times when yellow fever was causing distress and sorrow and death he has voluntarily fled to the aid of suffering humanity. All honor to him! His practie is far more valuable than Dr. Bell's theory.

See advertisement of short-horn cattle.

PERSONAL.

Miss Mattie LaHeist has returned.

Judge J. Allen Murray is at home.

F. Walter, Esq., left for Louisville Sunday.

Mrs. A. M. Pulliam, of Hardinsburg, Ky., was in town Saturday.

Jas. E. Stone, Jr., Esq., of Hardinsburg, Ky., was in town Friday.

Mrs. Wm. Howard, of Jeffersonville, Ind., is visiting Mrs. Isaac Miller.

Morris Eskridge, Esq., paid our town a visit last week.

Capt. Geo. Hammers, of Union Star, came and went last week.

A. J. Gross, Esq., will take his herd of fine short horn cattle to the Henderson Fair.

John and Joe Jones, of Rock Lick, Ky., took $50 worth of premiums at the Rome Fair.

D. W. Fairleigh, an Attorney of Brandenburg, Ky., was in town last week on legal business.

Mr. P. Haffey, of Fordsville, Ky., passed through town Sunday en route to Louisville, Ky.

Miller & Hovloos took one premium at the Rome Fair. They took it on—the animal is now braying.

Capt. J. M. White says he enjoyed his ride to and from the Rome Fair immensely. He doesn't talk about the Fair.

Wm. Hatchet, Esq., of Henderson, Ky., has rented ten stalls at the Hardinsburg Fair grounds, and will be there with a fine show of stock.

R. R. Pierce, Esq., and wife, returned home Saturday from a very pleasant trip through Illinois and Missouri. We are indebted to Mr. P. for some very interesting letters, one of which will be found in this issue.

Indiana holds her election next Tuesday.

The Hancock Circuit Court adjourned last week.

The Breckenridge Criminal Court convenes on next Monday.

The Rome Fair didn't seem fair to the Cloverport exhibitors.

The floral displays at the Louisville Exposition every week are very fine.

There are new attractions at the Louisville Exposition every week.

In Iowa the Democrats and Greenbackers have united and are running a joint ticket.

A Cloverport boy can always be known by the musk he puts on his clothes. You can smell him a forlong.

The girls want to know if the boys use perfumery to hide natural unpleasant odors. When did you wash, Adolphus?

Mr. W. R. Embry, of our town, brought to this office last week a twig from an English cherry tree full of full-blown blossoms.

Voorhees is making Southern Indiana ring. Republicans over there get gloomy whenever they hear of him being around.

Read the communication from George Smith, Esq., in another column. Uncle George has views and is not afraid to proclaim them.

The yellow fever is still raging in the South, and at Hickman in this State, though the material at many points is about exhausted.

Dr. Blackburn's practice has brought comfort and aid to the bedside of sufferers. Has Dr. Bell's theory ever eased a pain or cheered the heart of a weary sufferer?

The wonderful and mirth-provoking Parisian Marionettes perform every afternoon and evening to delighted audiences, at the Louisville Exposition.

The attendance at the Louisville Exposition was very gratifying to the management, last week, and the attractions were of the most pleasing and interesting character.

They had a considerable fire in Cannelton on Friday morning, 27th of September. A foundry with all of the machinery and several dwellings. The loss is several thousand.

"Verily, verily, I say unto you," that in days to come this question will be a serious one: Have you given a cup of cold water to one of these? We mean the yellow fever suffers.

The "Dollar Democrat" should be in the hands of every Democrat. It is a true exponent of Democracy and is as true as the needle to the pole. It is published weekly at Louisville, Ky.

The Hardinsburg Fair commences on the 22nd of this month. The prospects are good for a successful exhibition. The exhibition of horses and cattle will be fine both as to number and quality.

The display of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Car works at the Louisville Exposition is one of great interest, and shows a class of manufacture that is highly creditable to the city of Louisville.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the temperance people are moving in several districts to secure the adoption of the local option law. Cloverport is among the number. Again comes the tug of war.

We call special attention to the advertisement of the Messrs. Duncan, who are well and favorably known in this community, of the old, reliable house of Messrs. Sawyer, Wallace & Co. It is scarcely necessary to speak of them only to say they have stood the test of the times for a quarter of a century, never having suspended, extended, or compromised. Their motto is, and always has been, where they owe: Pay 100 cents to the $1.

Hardinsburg.

Sept. 30, 1878.

EDITOR NEWS:—The following marriage licenses have been issued this month:

WHITE.

James B. Blair to Mrs. Mery Ann Guess.
Francis M. Watts to Miss Missouri E. Horsley.
John J. Edwards to Miss Alice Gregory.
Chas. A. Wheeler to Miss Julia A. Wheeler.
Wm. K. Barnes to Miss Lucy E. Gardner.
John B. Hunter to Miss Lucy A. Owen.
Geo. W. Robbins to Miss Nancy A. Black.
William May to Miss Julina Elder.
Taylor Meador to Miss Martha Davis.
E. S. Edgerton to Mrs. Mollie Smith.
Thermon R. Basham to Miss Maggie Connor.
Chas. H. Simmons to Miss Louisa Sapp.
Field C. Mattingly to Miss Fannin Harrel.
Thos. P. Willcoxon to Miss Louisa Page.

COLORED.

Henry Fisher to Miss Sallie Herdix.
Geo. W. Smith to Miss Amelia Duncan.
Clay Cox to Miss Belle Board.

Attest: BION JOLLY, D. C.

John Feyman, Merchant Taylor, makes cutting and fitting a Specialty, and guarantees satisfaction in every case.

Mrs. W. H. Gregory has just returned from the city with a New Stock of Millinery Goods. Go and examine them.

Martin McGary keeps a full line of Confectioneries and Family Groceries.

Mrs. Lennin, in addition to her stock of Millinery, keeps a good assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes.

R. A. & L. Smith, Blacksmiths, keep Wagons, Plows and Buggies, and do all kinds of repairing in that line.

Hensley & Beard k[illegible] Largest Stock of Dry Goods in tow[illegible]ddition to this, a Large Stock of Furniture.

J. A. Witt & Co. are receiving New Goods daily, with prices to suit the Times.

Dr. J. M. Taylor has just returned from the city with a full line of Dry Goods, Notions and Clothing.

Go to Vessels for Confectioneries.

T. M. Miller is not behind the times in the Goods line. Besides a Fresh Stock of New York Clothing, he keeps a full line of Dry Goods and Notions.

H. C. Heston keeps a full line of Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Messrs. Beard & Beeler ask the public to call and examine their Fall Stock of Merchandise.

Mr. T. N. Vessels has just received a New Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

T. N. Vessels has just received a Large Stock of Notions.

Go to Johnson's for Pure Wines and Liquors.

Please don't forget where to find us. We have a large stock of everything at V. DANIEL'S Old Stand. Truly,
no12 2t J. A. WITT & Co.

Messrs. Pullium & Gardiner have a New Stock of Fall Goods.

F. Guthrie keeps Family Groceries and Confectioneries.

Ladies, call and see our Large Stock of Prints and Notions, Just Received.
WITT & CO.

Horace Scott, the Old Reliable, is the place to get anything you went in the Goods Line.

Several of our youngsters took in the Rome fair last week.

We were invited in to take a little *Roff* grub at the Cloverport Hotel, last week, but business hurried us off. Frank's a clever fellow, and we can say more about his fare when we've been thar.

Large Stock of Woolen Goods just received. WITT & CO.

Cloverport got away with us on base ball, but we got away with 'em on that hoss race.

When you come to Hardinsburg you can save money by going to J. A. WITT & CO.'S to buy your Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Prints, Notions, or anything you want.

Weddings now are about all the go around here, and it looks like we are the last one that's to have a say in the business.

Finest and Cheapest Shirts in town at WITT & CO'S.

Taylor Beard's new residence is about completed. It is beautifully located, and presents a handsome appearance.

Boots and Shoes Lower than ever. Come and look at them. WITT & CO.

The big race comes off the 4th day of the fair.

Circuit Court begins next week.

The Murphy meeting met at Antioch on last Tuesday night.

Mr. E. S. Edgerton and wife are stopping at McGill's.

The Cloverport people want another turnpike. If they will work one at a time, it will last longer.

J. F. Mathis will be here this week. If he can't catch a picture, he may pick and —wall.

Somebody may get behind on—w-w-well, there may be a little left after the fifth of November.

The best thing during the fair will be a half-mile race for a purse of one hundred dollars. There will be four horses entered, one from Meade, two of Breckenridge and one from Indiana. It will be run on Friday, the fourth day, and a big crowd is looked for.

Largest Stock of Jeans in town, at WITT & CO'S.

Cloverport wants to build another turnpike and then bankrupt.

Belden, the Republican candidate for Congress, will speak here on the 21th.

N. L. Hensley, wife and daughter, left this week for St. Louis, Mo.

Come Quick!

And see our Mammoth Stock of Hats and Caps. WITT & CO.

Ladies, bring on your Produce; we will give as much as any person, and sell Goods Cheaper.

Some of our young men went to the Rome Fair, but they say the best *lay-out* was at Harry's, in Stephensport. They awarded him the premium for the best w—ater. It was from Nelson and Bourbon counties and had the following pedigree: Grand Sire Imp. Satan, out of Dam-n from Inferno Sire Indian Corn out Crooked still.

River very low and still falling.

No Epidemic in Louisville.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following report from the Board of Health yesterday evening:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 1, 1878.—*To Whom it May Concern:* The accompanying communication from Dr. E. O. Brown, Health Officer, is from a most faithful and honorable gentleman and official, and is entitled to every consideration as a perfectly truthful statement of the sanitary condition of this city up to noon to-day. The simple fact that he invites those of our citizens who have been absent for the summer months to return to their homes should convince all reasonable persons that there is no sickness here. Justice, therefore, demands that restrictions should be removed from the fullest and freest intercourse between the city of Louisville and other points.
Respectfully, CHAS. D. JACOB, Mayor.

HEALTH OFFICE, ROOM NO. 14, CITY HALL, LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1, 1878.—*Hon. Chas. D. Jacob, Mayor of Louisville, Ky.*—Dear Sir: I have the honor to report that I have consolidated the two hospital buildings, have all the patients in one building, and discharged seven employes, nurses, etc. It also affords me pleasure to report that the health of the city was never so good at this season of the year, no epidemic of any character existing, nor any reason to apprehend any. Any of our citizens who may be absent from the city need have no fear in returning, and strangers desiring to visit this city on business, or otherwise, can do so with perfect safety. Very respectfully,
E. O. BROWN, M. D.,
Health Officer, and Physician in Charge Yellow-fever Hospital.

At twelve o'clock to-day, October 2, the chief health officer, Colonel I. W. Edwards, reports he has made another inspection of the city, and could find no cases of yellow fever among the refugees or others.

The following from Bishop Kavanaugh, whose facilities for knowing the condition of affairs are the best, should convince every one that our condition is exceptionally good:

LOUISVILLE, October 2, 1878.

So far as I know, there is no epidemic in the city. My family is here, as I have been very generally for the last two months.
H. H. KAVANAUGH.

Don't buy your Dry Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Yarns, etc., until you have examined the Stock of FRAIZE & MILLER.

All the Choice Novelties of the Season at J. D. BABBAGE'S.

If you want a nice fitting Suit of Clothes, if you want a good reliable Suit of Clothes, if you want a Suit that you can make your Children's Clothes out of when you have done wearing it, This Suit can be found at FRAIZE & MILLER'S.

Sewing Machines, Needles, Oils, Attachments, etc., at J. D. BABBAGE'S.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE FOR SALE.

I have for sale, at most reasonable prices, the following cattle:—

One aged bull, General Washington, with pedigree.

One cow, Sallie Hinkle, with pedigree.

Four cows, Maggie, Strawberry, Sue B. and Ella G.

Also the following calves of General Washington:

Sir Richard, aged 7 months; Colonel Scott, aged 9 months.

Those calves are beautiful reds with some white.

This is an opportunity for those desiring Short-Horns to get them at reasonable prices.
G. H. KURTZ.

N. B.—I will have seven or eight head of the above named cattle at the Hardinsburg Fair.

Webster, Ky. no13 tf

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.

We are authorized to make **Liberal Advances on Consignments of Tobacco** to the above named firm, New York.

P. V. & H. V DUNCAN.

no 13 6m

LOCAL OPTION.

To the voters and officers of election in Hardinsburg, Cloverport, Hudsonville, Clifton Mills, Union Star and Stevensport Districts, notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of November, 1878, the sense of the voters will be taken in each of said Districts upon the proposition whether or not spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold therein. The orders made for that purpose by the Breckenridge County Court and delivered to me by the County Clerk for publication are herewith appended. The Sheriffs and other officers of elections in each District will open polls and take the votes as required by section 4 of an Act of the Legislature approved January 26th, 1874.
J. R. DEHAVEN, S. B. C.

Order For Cloverport District.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY COURT,

SEPTEMBER TERM, September 16, 1878.

The Petition of the requisite number of the legal voters of Cloverport District having been filed for this Term, according to Section 1st of the Local Option Law, approved January 26, 1874, and the Court, being sufficiently advised, directs the Sheriff, or other officer, whose duty it shall be to hold the election, to open a Poll in said district at the next regular State Election held therein, to-wit: On the 5th day of November, 1878, said election being to elect Congressmen, etc., as provided by the Constitution, and by the General Statutes, chapter 33, Elections, for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal voters in said district upon the proposition Whether or Not, Spirituous, Vinous or Malt Liquors Shall be Sold Therein.

The Clerk of the County Court is hereby directed to give to the Sheriff, or other officer, a certified copy of the Order of the Judge of the County Court, as it appears on his Order-Book, within ten days after said Order is made.

And it is further ordered that the Sheriff or other officer, whose duty it shall be to hold said election, shall be governed in his duties therein by Sections 3 and 4 of said Law aforesaid.

A copy.
Attest: G. P. JOLLY, Clerk,
By HORACE ALLEN, D. C.

Order For Hardinsburg District.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

SEPTEMBER TERM, September 16, 1878.

The Petition of the requisite number of the legal voters of Hardinsburg District having been filed for this Term, according to Section 1st of the Local Option Law, approved January 26th, 1874, and the Court being sufficiently advised, directs the Sheriff, or other officer, whose duty it shall be to hold the election, to open a Poll in said District at the next regular State election held therein, to-wit: On the 5th day of November, 1878, said election being to elect Congressmen, etc., as provided by the Constitution, and by the General Statutes, chapter 33, Elections, for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal voters in said District upon the proposition, Whether or Not Spirituous, Vinous or Malt Liquors Shall be Sold Therein.

The Clerk of the County Court is hereby directed to give to the Sheriff, or other Officer, a certified copy of the Order of the Judge of the County Court as it appears on his Order-Book, within ten days after said Order is made.

And it is further ordered that the Sheriff, or other officer, whose duty it shall be to hold said election, shall be governed in his duties therein by Sections 3 and 4 of said Law aforesaid.

A Copy.
Attest: G. P. JOLLY, Clerk,
By DION JOLLY, D. C.

Order for Stephensport District.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

SEPTEMBER TERM, September 16, 1878.

The Petition of the requisite number of the legal voters of Stephensport District having been filed for this Term, according to Section 1st of the Local Option Law, approved January 26, 1874, and the Court, being sufficiently advised, directs the Sheriff, or other officer, whose duty it shall be to hold the election, to open a Poll in said district at the next regular State Election held therein, to-wit: On the 5th day of November, 1878, said election being to elect Congressmen, etc., as provided by the Constitution, and by the General Statutes, chapter 33, Elections, for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal voters in said district upon the proposition Whether or Not, Spirituous, Vinous or Malt Liquors Shall be Sold Therein.

The Clerk of the County Court is hereby directed to give to the Sheriff, or other officer, a certified copy of the Order of the Judge of the County Court, as it appears on his Order-Book, within ten days after said Order is made.

And it is further ordered that the Sheriff, or other officer, whose duty it shall be to hold said election, shall be governed in his duties therein by Section 3 and 4 of said Law aforesaid.

A copy.
Attest: G. P. JOLLY, Clerk,
By HORACE ALLEN, D. C.

Order For Union Star District.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY COURT,

SEPTEMBER TERM, September 16, 1878.

The Petition of the requisite number of the legal voters of Union Star District having been filed for this Term, according to Section 1st of the Local Option Law, approved January 26, 1874, and the Court, being sufficiently advised, directs the Sheriff, or other officer, whose duty it shall be to hold the election, to open a Poll in said district at the next regular State Election held therein, to-wit: On the 5th day of November, 1878, said election being to elect Congressmen, etc., as provided by the Constitution, and by the General Statutes, chapter 33, Elections, for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal voters in said district upon the proposition Whether or Not, Spirituous, Vinous or Malt Liquors Shall be Sold Therein.

The Clerk of the County Court is hereby directed to give to the Sheriff, or other officer, a certified copy of the Order of the Judge of the County Court, as it appears on his Order-Book, within ten days after said Order is made.

And it is further ordered that the Sheriff, or other officer, whose duty it shall be to hold said election, shall be governed in his duties therein by Sections 3 and 4 of said Law aforesaid.

A copy.
Attest: G. P. JOLLY, Clerk,
By HORACE ALLEN, D. C.

Order For Hudsonville District.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

SEPTEMBER TERM, September 16, 1878.

The Petition of the requisite number of the legal voters of Hudsonville District having been filed for this Term, according to Section 1st of the Local Option Law, approved January 26th, 1874, and the Court being sufficiently advised directs the Sheriff, or other officer, whose duty it shall be to hold the election, to open a Poll in said district at the next regular State Election held therein, to-wit: On the 5th day of November, 1878, said election being to elect Congressmen, etc., as provided by the Constitution, and by the General Statutes, chapter 33, Elections, for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal voters in said District upon the proposition, Whether or Not Spirituous, Vinous or Malt Liquors Shall be Sold Therein.

The Clerk of the County Court is hereby directed to give to the Sheriff, or other officer, a certified copy of the Order of the Judge of the County Court as it appears on his Order-Book, within ten days after said Order is made.

And it is further ordered that the Sheriff, or other officer, whose duty it shall be to hold said election, shall be governed in his duties therein by Sections 3 and 4 of said Law aforesaid.

A Copy.
Attest: G. P. JOLLY, Clerk,
By BION JOLLY, D. C.

Order For Clifton Mills District.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

SEPTEMBER TERM, September 16, 1878.

The Petition of the requisite number of the legal voters of Clifton Mills District having been filed for this Term, according to Section 1st of the Local Option Law, approved January 26th, 1874, and the Court being sufficiently advised, directs the Sheriff, or other officer, whose duty it shall be to hold the election, to open a Poll in said district at the next regular State Election held therein, to-wit: On the 5th day of November, 1878, said election being to elect Congressmen, etc., as provided by the Constitution, and by the General Statutes, chapter 33, Elections, for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal voters in said District upon the proposition, Whether or Not Spirituous, Vinous or Malt Liquors Shall be Sold Therein.

The Clerk of the County Court is hereby directed to give to the Sheriff, or other officer, a certified copy of the Order of the Judge of the County Court as it appears on his Order-Book, within ten days after said Order is made.

And it is further ordered that the Sheriff, or other officer, whose duty it shall be to hold said election, shall be governed in his duties therein by Sections 3 and 4 of said Law aforesaid.

A Copy.
Attest: G. P. JOLLY, Clerk,
By BION JOLLY, D. C.

Notice.

BRECKENRIDGE CIRCUIT COURT.

Susan M. Cox and Robert W. Cox, } On Petition.

Notice is hereby given that Susan M. Cox and Robert W. Cox have this day filed their petition in the Breckenridge Circuit Court to empower the said Susan M. Cox to use, enjoy, sell and convey, for her own benefit, any property she may own or acquire, free from the claims or debts of her husband, the said Robert W. Cox; and to make contracts, sue and be sued, as a single woman, and to trade in her own name; and to dispose of her property by deed or will; and notice thereof is hereby ordered by publication in the Breckenridge News.

Given under my hand as Clerk of Breckenridge Circuit Court, this 28th day of September, 1878.
ELIJAH BOARD,
no 12 2t Clerk Breckenridge Circuit Court.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Sent free.
OTIS W. SNYDER,
Manufacturing Jeweler, 166 4th St.,
Louisville, Ky.
sept18 6m

J. F. SULZER & BRO.

BARGAINS!!

FOR THE PEOPLE!

Every Nook and Corner filled with the

BEST GOODS

at the

LOWEST PRICES.

NEW GOODS

coming on every day.

NOW is the TIME to SAVE MONEY.

Do not fail to SEE the *Great BARGAINS*

OFFERED!

J. F. SULZER & BRO.

From all parts of the country reports come of the immense sales and increasing demand for that deservingly popular sewing Machine, The Old and Reliable "STANDARD," the price of which the proprietors wisely reduced to $20, including all the attachments, and at once secured for them a popularity among the people, far beyond that ever yet attained by any other machine at any price, the consequence of which is, agents are leaving the old high priced machines, and seeking territory for the "STANDARD." Knowing from experience that with the best goods at the lowest price they can outsell all other Machines, where the superior quality and low price is made known. This splendid Machine, combines all the improvements. Is far ahead of all others in beauty and durability of its work, ease of management, light running and certainty of operation, is sensibly made upon sound principles, with positive working parts all steel, and can be safely put down as the very perfection of a Serviceable Sewing Machine, in every particular, that will outlast any Machine, and at a price far down below any other. It is thoroughly warranted for five years. Kept in order free of charge. And sent to any part of the Country for examination by the customer before payment of the bill. We can predict equally as large a demand for them in this section as in others. Families desiring the best Machine manufactured should write direct to the Factory. And enterprising persons wishing to seize the chance should apply for so desirable an agency. See advertisement in another part of this paper. Address, Standard Machine Co., Cor. Broadway and Clinton Place, New York. sept11 1y

Florida.

A throng of sufferers with coughs and colds, annually go South to enjoy the ethereal mildness of the land of flowers. To them we would say the necessity of that expensive trip is obviated by Coussen's Compound Honey of Tar, which speedily vanquishes the coughs and colds incident to this rigorous clime. For public speakers it surpasses the Demosthenic regimen of "pebbles and sea shore;" clearing the throat until the voice rings with the silvery cadence of a bell. Use Coussen's Compound Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by A. R. FISHER, Cloverport, Ky., and Dr. J. M. TAYLOR,
sept4 1y Hardinsburg, Ky.

JAMES E. STONE, Jr.,

LAWYER,

HARDINSBURG, - - - - - - - KENTUCKY,

Will practice in all the courts of Breckenridge and adjoining counties.

Deeds, Mortgages, etc., and all legal instruments carefully prepared.

Titles investigated and abstracts furnished.

Prompt and careful attention given to all business entrusted to me. no 11 tf

THE GREAT CAUSE OF Human Misery.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical care of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York;
Post Office Box, 4586. may15 1y

ALEX MILLER,

—WITH—

WURACH & SCHOLTZ,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FANCY GROCERIES, CONFECTIONS, FRUITS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, ETC.

No. 95 W. Market St., Between 3rd and 4th,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

no6 6m.

BLOOD!! LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest *Blood* remedy of the age. *Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples* and *all Blood* diseases yield to its wonderful powers. *Pure Blood* is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of *Scrofula*."—J. K. Brooke, Painesville, Ohio. "It cured my child of *Erysipelas*."—Mrs. K. Smeltser, Larimers, Pa. R. E. Sellers & Co., prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price, $1.00. The genuine has our name on bottom of wrapper. Sold by all druggists.
W. B. WHITE, Agent,
sept4 1y Cloverport, Ky.

Breckenridge News.

J. D. BABBAGE, Publisher and Proprietor.

CLOVERPORT, - - - - - KENTUCKY.

TROUBLES IN HIGH LIFE.

BY MRS. J. O. BURNETT.

Two miniature mothers at play on the floor
Their wearisome cares were debating,
How Dora and Arabelle, children no more,
Were twice as much trouble as ever before,
And the causes each had her own cares to deplore
Were, really, well worth my relating.

Said one little mother. "You really don't know
What a burden my life is with Belle!
Her stravagant habits I hope she'll outgrow.
She buys her kid gloves by the dozen, you know,
Sits for *cartes de visite* every fortnight or so,
And don't do a thing that I tell her!"

Those stylish young ladies (the dollies, you know)
Had complexions soft, pearly and waxen,
With arms, neck and forehead, as white as the snow,
Golden hair sweeping down to the waist and below,
Eyes blue as the sky, cheeks with youth's ruddy glow,—
Of a beauty pure Grecian and Saxon.

"Indeed!" said the other, "that's sad to be sure;
But, ah," with a sigh, "no one guesses
The cares and anxieties mothers endure.
For though Dora appears so sedate and demure,
She spends all the money that I can secure
On her cloaks and her bonnets and dresses."

Then followed such prattle of fashion and style,
I smiled as I listened and wondered,
And I thought, had I tried to repeat it erewhile,
How these fair little Israelites, without guile,
Would mock at my lack of their knowledge, and smile
At the way I had stumbled and blundered.

And I thought, too, when each youthful mother had conned
Her startling and touching narration,
Of the dolls of which I in my childhood was fond
How with Dora and Arabelle they'd correspond,
And how far dolls and children to-day are beyond
Those we had in the last generation!

—*St. Nicholas for October.*

DISCORD.

BY RICHARD REALF.

O that some poet, with sweet lips on fire
Of far, ineffable altars, would arise,
And with his consecrated songs baptize
Our souls in harmony, that we might acquire
Insight into the essential heart of life,
Beating with rhythmic pulses! There is lost,
In the gross echoes of our brawling strife,
Music more rare than that which did accost
Shakespeare's imagination when it swept
Nearest the infinite. Our spirits are
All out of tune; our discords intercept
The strains which, like the singing of a star,
Stream downward from the Hollies, to attest,
Beyond our jarring restlessness, rest.

—*Harper's Magazine for October.*

THE BEE-STING REMEDY.

BY R. J. BURDETTE.

[New York Weekly.]

One day, not a great while ago, Mr. Middlerib, who is a constant reader of the *New York Weekly*, read in his favorite paper a paragraph copied from the *Praeger Landwirthschaftliches Wochenblatt*, a German paper, which is an accepted authority on such points, stating that the sting of a bee was a sure cure for rheumatism, and citing several remarkable instances in which people had been perfectly cured by this abrupt remedy. Mr. Middlerib did not stop to reflect that a paper with such a name as that would be very apt to say anything; he only thought of the rheumatic twinges that grappled his knees once in a while, and made life a burden to him.

He read the article several times and pondered over it. He understood that the stinging must be done scientifically and thoroughly. The bee, as he understood the article, was to be griped by the ears and set down upon the rheumatic joint, and held there until it stung itself stingless. He had some misgivings about the matter. He knew it would hurt. He hardly thought it could hurt any worse than the rheumatism, and it had been so many years since he was stung by a bee that he had almost forgotten what it felt like. He had, however, a general feeling that it would hurt some. But desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and Mr. Middlerib was willing to undergo any amount of suffering if it would cure his rheumatism.

He contracted with Master Middlerib for a limited supply of bees. There were bees and bees, humming and buzzing about in the summer air, but Mr. Middlerib did not know how to get them. He felt, however, that he could safely depend upon the instincts and methods of boyhood. He knew that if there was any way in heaven or earth whereby the shyest bee that ever lifted a two hundred pound man off the clover, could be induced to enter a wide-mouthed glass bottle, his son knew that way.

For the small sum of one dime Master Middlerib agreed to procure several, to-wit: six bees, sex and age not specified; but as Mr. Middlerib was left in uncertainty as to the race, it was made obligatory upon the contractor to have three of them honey and three humble, or in the generally accepted vernacular, humble bees. Mr. M. did not tell his son what he wanted those bees for, and the boy went off on his mission, with his head so full of astonishment that it fairly whirled. Evening brings all home, and the last rays of the declining sun fell upon Master Middlerib with a short wide-mouthed bottle comfortably populated with hot, ill-natured bees, and Mr. Middlerib and a dime. The dime and the bottle changed hands. Mr. Middlerib put the bottle in his coat-pocket and went into the house, eying everybody he met very suspiciously, as though he had made up his mind to sting to death the first person that said "bee" to him. He confided his guilty secret to none of his family. He hid his bees in his bedroom, and as he looked at them just before putting them away he half-wished the experiment was safely over. He wished the imprisoned bees didn't look so hot and cross. With exquisite care he submerged the bottle in a basin of water, and let a few drops in on the heated inmates to cool them off.

At the tea-table he had a great fright. Miss Middlerib, in the artless simplicity of her romantic nature, said:

"I smell bees. How the odor brings up——"

But her father glared at her, and said, with superfluous harshness and execrable grammar

"Hush up! You don't smell nothing."

Whereupon Mrs. Middlerib asked him if he had eaten anything that had disagreed with him, and Miss Middlerib said:

"Why, pa!" and Master Middlerib smiled as he wondered.

Bed-time at last, and the night was warm and sultry. Under various false pretenses, Mr. Middlerib strolled about the house until everybody else was in bed, and then he sought his room. He turned the night-lamp down until its feeble rays shone dimly as a death-light.

Mr. Middlerib disrobed slowly—very slowly. When at last he was ready to go lumbering into his peaceful couch, he heaved a profound sigh, so full of apprehension and grief that Mrs. Middlerib, who was awakened by it, said if it gave him so much pain to come to bed, perhaps he had better sit up all night. Mr. Middlerib checked another sigh, but said nothing and crept into bed. After lying still a few moments he reached out and got his bottle of bees.

It was not an easy thing to do, to pick one bee out of a bottle full with his fingers, and not get into trouble. The first bee Mr. Middlerib got was a little brown honey-bee that wouldn't weigh half an ounce if you picked him up by the ears, but if you lifted him by the hind leg, as Mr. Middlerib did, would weigh as much as the last end of a hay mule. Mr. Middlerib could not repress a groan.

"What's the matter with you?" sleepily asked his wife.

It was very hard for Mr. Middlerib to say he only felt hot, but he did it. He didn't have to lie about it, either. He did feel very hot, indeed. About eighty-six all over, and one hundred and ninety-seven on the end of his thumb. He reversed the bee and pressed the warlike terminus of it firmly against his rheumatic knee.

It didn't hurt so badly as he thought it would.

It didn't hurt at all.

Then Mr. Middlerib remembered that when the honey-bee stabs a human foe, it generally leaves its harpoon in the wound, and the invalid knew then that the only thing this bee had to sting with was doing its work in the end of his thumb.

He reached his arm out from under the sheet, and dropped this disabled atom of rheumatism liniment on the carpet. Then, after a second of blank wonder, he began to feel around for the bottle, and wished he knew what he did with it.

In the meantime strange things had been goingon. When he caught hold of the first bee, Mr. Middlerib, for reasons, drew it out in such haste that for the time he forgot all about the bottle and its remedial contents, and left it lying uncorked in the bed, between himself and his innocent wife. In the darkness there had been a quiet but general emigration from that bottle. The bees, their wings clogged with the water Mr. Middlerib had poured upon them to cool and tranquilize them, were crawling aimlessly about over the sheet. While Mr. Middlerib was feeling around for it, his ears were suddenly thrilled and his heart frozen by a wild, piercing scream from his wife.

"Murder!" she screamed, "murder! Oh, help me! Help! help!"

Mr. Middlerib sat bolt upright in the bed. His hair stood on end. The night was very warm, but he turned to ice in a minute.

"Where in thunder," he said, with pallid lips, as he felt all over the bed in frenzied haste—"where in thunder are them infernal bees?"

And a large "bumble," with a sting as pitiless as the finger of scorn, just then climbed up the inside of Mr. Middlerib's night-shirt until it got squarely between his shoulders, and then it felt in for his marrow, and said, calmly:

"Here is one of them."

And Mrs. Middlerib felt ashamed of her feeble screams when Mr. Middlerib threw up both arms, and, with a howl that made the windows rattle, roared:

"Take him off! Oh, land of Scott, somebody take him off!"

And, when a little honey-bee began tickling the sole of Mrs. Middlerib's foot, she shrieked that the house was bewitched, and immediately went into spasms.

The household was aroused by this time. Miss Middlerib, and Master Middlerib, and the servants, were [illegible] into the room, adding to the general confusion by howling at random, and asking irrelevant questions, while they gazed at the figure of a man, a little on in years, arrayed in a long night-shirt, pawing fiercely at the unattainable spot in the middle of his back, while he danced an unnatural, weird, wicked-looking jig by the dim, religious light of the night-lamp. And while he danced and howled, and while they gazed and shouted, a navy-blue wasp, that Master Middlerib had put in the bottle for good measure and variety, and to keep the menagerie stirred up, had dried his legs and wings with a corner of the sheet, and, after a preliminary circle or two around the bed to get up his motion and settle down to a working gait, he fired himself across the room, and to his dying day Mr. Middlerib will always believe that one of the servants mistook him for a burglar and shot him.

Not one, not even Mr. Middlerib himself, could doubt that he was, at least for the time, most thoroughly cured of rheumatism. His own boy could not have carried himself more lightly, or with greater agility. But the cure was not permanent, and Mr. Middlerib does not like to talk about it.

Convicted out of a Shark's Mouth.

The story some years ago of a singular proof of crime, recovered from the tide-washed body of a man, eight months buried in the sea off Southport, Ma., has its precedent in the following still more remarkable instance: In the United States Service Museum, Whitehall Yard, London, England, are exhibited the jaws of a shark, wide open, and inclosing a tin box. The history of this strange exhibition is as follows: A ship on her way to the West Indies fell in with and chased a suspicious looking craft which had all the appearance of a slaver. During the pursuit, the chase threw something overboard. She was subsequently captured, and taken into Port Royal to be tried as a slaver. In the absence of the ship's papers and other proofs, the slaver was not only in a fair way to escape condemnation, but her captain was anticipating the recovery of pecuniary damages against his captor for illegal detention. While the subject was under discussion a vessel came into port, which had followed closely in the track of the chase just described. She had caught a shark, and in its stomach was found a box, which contained the slaver's papers. Upon the strength of this evidence the slaver was condemned. The written account is attached to the box.

IN the public gardens of Vienna a bear underwent an operation for cataract. He was blind in both eyes. A strong leather collar was firmly buckled around his neck, and the attached chain passed round a bar of the cage. Two powerful men pulled him up, so that a sponge containing chloroform might be applied to his nose. The first evidence of the action of the chloroform was a diminution in his struggles; one paw dropped and then the other. The door of the den was opened, and his head laid upon a plank outside. The cataracts were removed, and the bear was drawn back into his cage. Next morning he came out of his den staring about him, caring nothing for the light, licking his paws, and evidently glorying in the recovery of sight.

CATHARINE DE MEDICI invented the side-saddle.

Some Facts About the Earth.

Geology is the science which treats upon the original conformation, changes and other subjects connected with the crust of the globe we inhabit, so far as we have at present the means of judging from scientific research, and the various theories founded thereon. There are no mines that penetrate deeper below the surface than two thousand seven hundred feet, nor are there any mountains that much exceed thirty thousand feet in height; so that our knowledge of the interior crust of the globe would be very limited were it not for the wonderful effects of volcanic agency, which causes the mineral rocks to boil up, as it were, crack the stratified rocks that lie over them, sometimes turn them up on end (though more than sixty thousand feet in thickness), and overflow the upper surface with lava.

Rivers and mountain streams carry down immense quantities of earthly matter from the high lands to the plains, which is held in solution and deposited in the still waters of the lakes or seas into which they run. A mountain torrent suddenly formed from snow melted by a torrent of redhot lava in Peru, was discovered to have carried rocks twelve feet in diameter more than one hundred yards. The Niagara Falls have already cut for themselves a channel several hundred feet in breadth and seven miles long, through solid limestone rock and shale, from Queenstown to the Falls; and the Falls themselves are receding slowly.

The head of the lake in the Alpine regions was accidentally dammed up some years ago during a severe winter, by the falling down of a glacier which completely stopped the passage. The inhabitants, fearing that when summer came the thaw would let out the pent up waters and flood the districts, commenced vigorously cutting and excavating a passage for it. They had already let off half the water, when a sudden thaw came upon them—the torrent burst out and carried all before it, men, horses, cattle, villages, and whole forests. Probably, however, what is brought down by the above means is not the one-tenth part of the amount that is obtained from the springs, which, percolating through the mountain regions, attract by chemical affinity, and hold in solution, a vast amount of earthly and mineral particles, that are slowly carried down to the sea or the fresh water lakes.

The Delta at the mouth of the Ganges, in India, is a mass of alluvial deposit, the surface of which is already so far above the level of the sea as to be a vast jungle inhabited by wild animals, to a distance of two hundred and fifty miles seaward from the mouth of the river—almost equal in size to England. The Delta at the mouth of the Orinoco is so large as to feed upwards of thirty thousand turtles, from which the Indians procure more than three millions of turtle eggs annually. It has been formed in precisely the same manner. There is at present a mass of timber and vegetable matter lying one thousand miles to seaward of the mouth of the Mississippi, of more than a million of cubic yards, which will probably become in time the nucleus of a future coal stratification.

What increases this powerful and continuous transport of material still more, is the very providential fact that little more than one-seventh of the rain that falls from the clouds reaches the plains in a direct manner—the remainder is attracted by the tops of the highest mountains, and finds its way to the plains gradually in the shape of springs, a part being locked up in snow and ice till melted by the summer heat, which, after being delayed for some time by underground filtration, finds its way into the tropical regions along the course of those mighty rivers such as the Amazon, the Orinoco, etc., to a distance of thousands of miles. We may observe in connection with the above fact, that the height and size of mountains always increase as we approach the tropics, and decrease toward the poles. If the rain and the snow fell equally all over the surface of the globe, it would be so quickly carried off by evaporation in the hot climates as to render them almost totally uninhabitable, while the temperate regions would become vast marshes. Rivers would be dry at intervals, and springs and wells scarcely attainable in most situations.

The Late Lord Leitrim a Monster.

[Correspondence New York World from a Traveler in Donegal.]

The driver said: "If a man planted a tree or a shrub which the old blag'yard did not like, and he would not pull it up, out he went—and that wasn't all, either. If any tinant had a pretty daughter, and he saw her, he would order her to be sent to his house. And if she was not sint, her father was mighty soon evicted, and any of his relations who had farms or houses on the estate. But very often the girl was sint, and after that she was very likely packed off to Dublin, or else the old lord looked out for a husband among the tinants' sons. He would say, 'You must marry Mary So-and-So, and I will give you money enough to take you to America if you like to go there.' Sure enough, tinant would sometimes refuse, for who wants to take the leaviu's of the likes of him, or anybody else? Then he would be turned out too, and not one of his family would be left upon the land. That is what he has been doin' for years and years, and everybody in Donegal will tell you so."

The truth is that everybody had told me so—in some cases with names, dates, and places all in the story. I heard it from dozens of persons—sometimes from landowners themselves, who only wondered that Lord Leitrim had not been shot before. In some other countries I am half inclined to think that he would have been.

A STRANGER sat in a corner of a car hence to New York, in easy attitude, his feet upon a large black trunk. The gentlemanly conductor, going his rounds, at the first station politely informed the stranger that the trunk must be put in the baggage car. To which the stranger nothing replied. At the second station the displeased conductor, more decidedly, told the stranger that he must put the trunk in the baggage car. To which the stranger nothing replied. At the third station the vexed conductor more imperatively told the stranger that he must put the trunk in the baggage car or it would be put off the train. To which the stranger nothing replied. At the fourth station the irate conductor had the trunk put off and left. At the fifth station the mollified conductor, addressing the stranger, begged him to remember that he had but done what his duty required, and that he had only done it after repeated warnings, and that it was sorely the stranger's fault. To which the stranger laconically replied: "Don't care; 'taint my trunk!"
—*Boston Courier.*

BRCZKA is the name of a fortified town lately captured by the Austrians. The American punsters hold their breath in silence.

Artemas Ward as a Practical Joker.

[C. C. Rothrauff, in October Scribner.]

Browne and Griswold, "the Fat Contributor," were on newspaper work at the same time in Cleveland, and were very intimate friends. One day there came to the city a dramatic reader, a man of some note, but of a very timid disposition. These two worthies, in some manner, discovered that he was a person easily to be imposed on, and shortly after his arrival they paid him a visit. It was an early hour in the morning, long after the man had retired, and they found it difficult to arouse him. They told him they were editors and wanted to hear him read before writing him up. They invited him to step into a hall adjoining the hotel, and give them a specimen of his powers. At first the man refused to go with them, but when they told him sternly that they were editors, and would crush him if he did not comply, he felt compelled to go. Nor would they allow him to put on his clothes, but forced him to go in night dress to a cold and dreary hall, where they complacently smoked their cigars, while they listened to him declaim, with chattering teeth and trembling voice for several hours. When they finally permitted him to go, they told him, by way of consolation, that they had always thirsted to hear a dramatic reader in night-dress, and they were very much gratified with his performance.

Browne was a great lover of a practical joke. One of his maddest pranks was in New York city in 1863. He had been at some benefit performance with Dan Bryant and Nelse Seymour, and at its conclusion he induced these two to join him on a lark. Accordingly, they went to Bryant's property-room, and each one donned a complete suit of armor. Then they armed themselves with broadswords, and, in the still hours of night went forth in search of defenseless citizens. Up and down the streets in grim array they marched, and whenever they found a man alone and unarmed, they would make him down on his knees and pray for mercy. Then, after having frightened him almost out of his senses, they would permit him to go on his way. Their fun, however, after a while, was brought to an abrupt termination by the police who marched them off to the Tombs. They entered fictitious names, but the judge next morning recognized the culprits, and discharged them with an admonition. On the same night they visited the house of Tom Jackson, who had just brought to this country the famous Swiss bell-ringers. In response to their violent ringing of the bell, Jackson came to an upper window, and, not knowing who his visitors were, asked, in tones of thunder, what they wanted.

"We want an engagement," said Browne. "We are the original bell-ringers."

Jackson then recognized them, and, appreciating the joke, invited them in.

A Four-Year-Old Colored Preacher.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

There is now in Louisville a negress who is a perfect child wonder. She is a Scriptural marvel. She does not even know her letters, yet she can quote accurately almost any passage in the Bible.

At the age of nine months she could talk; and would frequently tell her mother what her idea of heaven was. As she grew older she would sit for hours and expatiate on the beauties and glories of the other world. The old colored folks would listen to her sayings for hours.

At the age of three years she began to lecture on heaven, its wonders, or God and his omnipotent power. She has lectured in many places, and has created a furore every place she has visited. The prodigy lectured at the York-street Colored Church yesterday afternoon, and at night spoke to a large crowd at the Green-street Colored Church. Her speech was good, and her delivery impressive.

A reporter of the *Courier-Journal* interrogated her last night.

"What is your name, little girl?"

"Alice Coatny."

"How old are you?"

"Ise just four years and twenty-eight days old to-night."

"Where were you born?"

"I was born in Liverpool, England—'cross the Atlantic."

"How long since you felt the power within you?"

"I don't know; Ise always felt the power of God."

"What do you talk about when you speak to a crowd?"

"I talk about Jesus, about heavenly things, about how Jesus died and was crucified; how he rose again in three days and sitteth on the right hand of God."

"Can you spell?"

"No, sir; I don't know my A, B, C's yet."

She then went on in a rapturous strain about things biblical and spiritual, completely nonplusing the reporter.

She was accompanied by two colored men. They talked in an enthusiastic manner about her. She said in her conversation that she believed in two kinds of baptism. She spoke of the different modes of salvation; how to reach Paradise; how to be converted from a bad man to a good one, etc. Her sayings were entirely original and were not spoken in a hesitating voice, but in a quick, keen and forcible manner. As young as she is, a negress, without education in the principles she set forth, her power partakes strongly of the marvelous.

THE breakfast on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to the City of London to unveil the statue of the Prince Consort cost £2,000. The thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales £13,000. That, too, was the amount spent at the reception of the Emperor of Russia. The Shah of Persia's reception cost £15,000. The Sultan's cost £20,000. The flowers alone at the reception of the Prince of Wales on his return from India cost £2,000. The banquet in honor of the Czar £2,676. The upholstery bill was nearly £7,000 more. The cost of the menu cards at the dinner was £93; £170 was spent on bands, £22 for wands, £22 for gloves, £252 in gratuities, and £7 upon corkscrews. The flowers at the Shah's reception cost £527, and the gloves at the Czar's £57. There is now a big bill to pay for the installation of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury as freemen of the city.—*Correspondent Newark Advertiser.*

THE other night an Evanston man dreamed that his house had blown up, with himself in it, and that as he sailed through the air, four left-handed devils in blue skirts grabbed him with long iron hooks, and hauled him over a road filled with red-hot spikes. He awoke bathed in cold sweat, and heard a knocking at the door. It was his wife's aunt from Massachusetts, who came in on the morning boat, with two trunks, a band-box, a bird-cage, a reticule, a parasol, a copy of gospel hymns, three paper parcels, and the rheumatism.

The Romance of a Tooth.

Some months since, says the *Oakland (Cal.) Times*, one of the loveliest and most accomplished daughters of a well-known resident was thrown from her horse, and sustained, among other annoying injuries, a fracture of one of her front teeth. The delicate pearl, which flashed through "lips within whose rosy labyrinth when she smiled the soul was lost," was hopelessly crushed, and marred the beauty of the lady considerably. The only remedy for its injury was to have the root of the broken tooth extracted, and a false tooth made to fill the horrid breech in her mouth.

In her distress she sought the advice of Dr. George J. Luce. She had read somewhere, or had been told by somebody, that dentistry had advanced to such a science that it was possible to transplant a tooth from the mouth of another person, which would take root and bloom as it had in its original gum. Could he secure for her a match for the broken tooth? If he could he might name his price. Beauty in distress appeals to Dr. Luce never in vain, so the informed the grief-stricken maiden that such operations had been successfully performed, but in the present case the difficulty would be to discover a tooth of such purity, delicacy, and beauty as to be worthy to munch caromols in company with those which now mourned the loss of their crushed companion. However, he would see what he could do.

A month or two passed. At last the tooth was found. A young Spaniard, whose well-brushed and somewhat faded habiliments indicated a struggle with fate, entered the office to receive some slight dental attention. His manners were those of a gentleman, and his conversation denoted intelligence and refinement. When he opened his mouth the doctor could hardly conceal his emotion. There was the tooth he had been looking for, flashing in its dazzling whiteness, the perfection of form and the acme of purity. It was, indeed, a gem. The subject was approached cautiously, but when the young gentleman spoke of his poverty the doctor offered him one hundred dollars for the tooth. The money tempted the impecunious foreigner, who immediately offered all his stock in trade on the same terms.

An appointment was made for the next day, and a note dispatched to the lady informing her that at last the tooth was found. At the given hour the gentleman entered the front office, and the lady, closely veiled, shortly after entered the rear office, for it was a part of the bargain that the 'gentleman was not to see the lady. The tooth was extracted; the money paid, the stranger departed. Then the tooth was carefully cleansed and submitted to a delicate treatment to preserve its vitality, while the doctor was preparing the mouth of the lady for its reception. It was soon inserted, and in the course of three or four hours had immovably taken root in its new home. In a few days the operation was pronounced a complete success, and Miss —— became the happiest of girls.

Now for the sequel. With a woman's curiosity she was continually speculating as to whom the tooth belonged, and the gentleman in turn was cudgeling his brain for some means to ascertain the whereabouts of his tooth, which had turned the tide of his affairs so luckily. For with the money it had brought him he had made a fortunate purchase of stock, and step by step he had gone on with his rapidly accumulating capital until he had a snug little bank account and patronized a fashionable tailor. Chance threw him into a select little party one evening, where Miss —— happened to be present, and he commenced recounting his adventure. When he smiled and pointed to the vacant place in his mouth where the tooth had once made its home, Miss —— gave a little shriek, and her secret was discovered. It is rumored that out of this dental operation a veritable love match will shortly occur; and in fashionable Oakland circles this romance of a tooth is just now the all-absorbing topic.

New York Commercial's "Notes."

The man in the moon spendeons of his quarters on horns.

The swell and cally days have come, the gaddiest of the year.

Another planet discovered. Planets are getting altogether too thick.

Chicago has the champion female cook—six feet eleven inches in her shoes.

Virginia pigtail is Tennyson's favorite brand. Thomas, we believe, affects the pig-tail of Ohio.

Men of weak, envious, selfish natures are more apt to secretly hate a friend than an acknowledged enemy.

Why go to the plains when such excellent steer hunting is to be had on the streets of New York. (And dear hunting too.)

The Southern papers are being flooded with price lists of coffins, and for once Chicago is guiltless. It is St. Louis this time.

Dancing for a rooster is a popular pastime among the Germans. The man who makes the highest kick is pronounced the cock of the walk, and carries off the prize.

A Smith, that is to say, one of the Smiths, proposes to ride from Denver to New York on a velocipede. The manner in which that name has come to the front recently is marvelous.

After all, what has Stanley gained from his arduous labors? Fame, a few dollars, a ruined constitution, gray hairs, and a soured and saddened temperament. Does discovery pay the discoverer?

Sir John Lubbock, the great English naturalist, is devoting himself to the mental, moral, and physical characteristics of ants. To perfectly understand the moral nature of an ant you must sit down on one.

Massachusetts maidens are partial to widowers. Last year 1,396 maidens married widowers, when only 698 bachelors married widows. There is something awfully culcha'd about the Massachusetts widower.

The Autumn leaves approach, the transformation scene is being set. All Nature does something or other to "disremember" exactly what. However, don't forget to lay in coal and wood in due season.

Tennyson has written a poem called the "Confessions of a Sensitive Mind." When a man gets $1,000 per square inch for poetry he has no business to be sensitive. It is the crushed flowerest of the newspaper basket, the poet of the spring time, the being who knows what it is to feel the bitter pangs of scorn, the iron-heeled toe of contumely. Him's it.

THERE may be a "land that is fairer than this; we do not deny it; "we will not controvert the statement, but we'll bet a thousand dollars there is no land where a backman can carry you a shorter distance for less money.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

THE exhibitors in the United States department of the Paris Exposition are in very good humor, owing to the large number of prizes which they have received.

The Age of Man—New Geological Discoveries, by Professor Denton, in Colorado.

[William D. [illegible], in Denver Tribune.]

Having recently found a bed of interesting fossils, which shed additional light upon the formation of the Rocky Mountain chain, I take this opportunity of placing the facts before your readers.

At the close of one of my lectures at Fort Collins, Dr. Bennett, of that place, informed me that small fossil shells had been found near Bonnor Spring, immediately above and almost close to the granite. On visiting the spot, about eighteen miles north-west of Fort Collins, I found in a short time a number of casts and impressions of shells, principally spirifers, with some specimens of the orthis and impressions of bryozoa, in pebbles of fine grained quartzite, and judging by the contained fossils, apparently of the Devonian age. After a careful examination of the surrounding rocks, I discovered that the pebbles had been derived from a bed of conglomerate, lying directly upon the granite, in the imbedded pebbles of which I found other fossils of a similar character to those found in the loose gravel. This discovery assists in filling up a wide gap which previously existed in the geological history of the Rocky Mountain Range. The geological formation below the Tertiary are generally represented in the following order: Cretaceous, Jurassic, Triassic, *Carboniferous, Devonian*, Silurian, *Laurentian*, Metamorphic, Granitic. Those in italics had not been discovered in the Rocky Mountain Range of Colorado, and a great gap existed between the Silurian and the Triassic. For a large portion of the space on the eastern slope of the range in Colorado, the Silurian had not even been identified, and between the Metamorphic and the Triassic was a space entirely vacant representing many millions of years, during which we possessed no history of a large portion of the Rocky Mountain chief. This discovery enables us to fill up a considerable portion of the chasm. The conglomerate in which the pebbles are found I regard as sub-carboniferous. It resembles the conglomerate which underlies the coal measures in various portions of our own country and in Great Britain, and above it is a limestone composed almost exclusively of crinoidal fragments resembling limestone of undoubted carboniferous age. We are carried back then, first, to the Devonian age, when the shells lived whose remains have been found in the quartzite pebbles. We find an ocean where now mountains exist at a height of eight thousand feet above the sea level. To the west there were mountainous islands wearing away, and the fine sandy sediment was deposited by streams in the sea where shells abounded and coral-like bryozoans spread their fans; one generation living and flourishing becoming buried by fine sandy sediment, followed by others in their turn. In process of time the fine sand, by the pressure of superincumbent material, was converted into sand-stone, then by heat below into quartzite and buried shells and bryozoans became fossils. What had been the bed of the ocean became rocky mountain peaks and ranges on which the rains fell and over which rapid mountain torrents swept, breaking up the rocks and making pebbles of them which were swept down into the carboniferous sea at the bottom, of which the conglomerate containing the fossiliferous pebbles were found. I subsequently found similar fossils in the conglomerate several miles nearer to the north fork of the Cache la Poudre, and I have no doubt that they occur over a wide extent. Captain Berthoud informs me that pebbles containing Devonian fossils have been found in the Box Elder, though the locality from which they had been carried had not been found. As the locality where I found the fossils is within a few miles of the Box Elder, that was probably their original home.

Circus Life.

An insight of circus life is given by a Philadelphia lawsuit brought by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Three years ago Mrs. Lucy Coles was left a widow with three children whom she made heroic struggles to support, but soon found herself in the depth of poverty. One of the children was a pretty girl of seven years. A friend suggested that she be taught to be a circus performer. A trainer of youthful acrobats and riders was made her legal guardian until she was eighteen. In return for her services she was to be fed and clothed and was to have eleven quarters' schooling during her apprenticeship. The trainer took the child and put her through rigorous training. The lessons were cruelly inculcated by the ringmaster's riding whip. She was taught to leap and ride bareback, to stand on one foot and hold the other out at a sign board angle with one hand, to pirouette, to jump through the paper-covered hoops, to squat with her legs at right angles with the body, and various other feats that are only acquired by long, hard practice. Her companions were four other little ones. She wept at first and made many blunders, but the fear of the lash soon forced her into an acquirement of the lessons. Then she was taken to a dancing master, who taught her jig steps and fancy poses. She was placed in the care of a woman who traveled with O'Brien's Circus, and with the troupe she made a tour through the country. The woman who had her in charge is said to have traversed the continent without paying fare for her, hiding her beneath her skirts by day. Lately she performed in Philadelphia, and her mother had her eyes opened to the real dangers to which she was subjected in her equestrian work.

THE value and significance of the human race is hardly appreciated in our industrial life. So many of us are intent upon the same thing that all our forces have but one meaning. So much monotony, very often ignoble, is tiresome. We are classified by our life, and fall under a type—either the clerical, the mercantile, or the political type. The unending succession of violations of these types is not stimulating to artists or poets. The novelist, to find a subject which interests him, has to go down to the vagabond and picturesque classes. He carefully avoids the respectable. This class may "point a moral," but cannot "adorn a tale."

"AWAY, sir," indignantly exclaimed an Oakland girl to her sweetheart the other day. "Didn't I tell you that so long as tobacco or whisky touched your lips you should never kiss mine?" "Yes, you (hic) did," said the demoralized youth, feeling for his hat, "and this is (hic) what a feller gets fur (hic) using nothing but a beastly pipe, and (hic), an' taking his bitters through a glass tube. You girls don't know what you do want.

MINNESOTA has a man who is so pious that he will not engage in sheep raising because the lambs gambol on the green.

TO THE KATYDID.

BY H. S. CORNWELL.

Shrill oracle! proclaiming night by night
The antique riddle man may never guess,
But which by thy loud unequivocalness
Thrills at the dark with music thy delight;
Whatever Katy did, is to recite.
The sol's occurrence with such crowded stress
Of triple chirp as thy small powers possess,
The traveler's listening fancy to excite—
Oh! what immortal secret, strange and dear,
Should hold thy faithful memory so long—
What deathless deed which thou must still withhold—
Which autumn after autumn, year by year,
Yes, century after century, thy song
Reiterates, yet ever leaves untold?
—*Scribner for October.*

WAIFS AND WHIMS.

ARE wagon tracks wheelwrifting?

ALL men are not homeless, but some are home less than others.

THE Louis Quatorze jacket is to be revived the coming season.

STRAW shows who are too poor to buy mattresses.—*Edenburg Herald.*

THE Congressmen chosen this fall number two hundred and twenty-eight.

WOODEN doors, covered with tin, are said to be much a better check to fire than doors of iron.

MR. SEASONGOOD is running for the Ohio Legislature, and Dr. Goodyknootz for that of Missouri.

DON'T attempt to punish all your enemies at once. You can't do a large business on a small capital.

SWELL young men have their trowsers to match the color of the doorstoop where their sweethearts live.

WHAT woman would be the most likely to give her husband a blowing-up if he irritated her. Dinah might.

A LANSING woman singed her husband with a flat-iron, and now he calls her "the sweet singer of Michigan."

TURKISH refugees in the Rhodope Mountains live principally on soup made of refuse bones and watermelon rind.

WOMEN faint on the slightest pretexts. Mrs. Miller, of West Virginia, fainted after chopping off Mr. Miller's head.

ANÆMIA, or bloodlessness, is becoming common among English colliers. It is supposed that want of fresh air and light is a chief cause.

A STUDIOUS man is sure to learn something worth knowing, if it be no more than how to mind his own business.—*New York News.*

DELICATE consideration for the elephant.—Considerate little girl—"Please, Mr. Keeper, will it hurt him if I give him a currant out of my bun?"

A COURTLY negro recently sent a reply to an invitation, in which he "regretted that circumstances would prevent his acceptance to the invite."

IN the fall the robin's pipings, o'er the meadows cease to float. In the fall the average young man gets a new light overcoat—if he can.—*Muskiltrick.*

CHINESE railroad trains run at the rate of thirteen miles an hour, and when a donkey on the highway shows signs of being agitated the train must stop.

THERE is no use of rising at four or five o'clock with the hope of securing an early breakfast; you cannot have your meal until it is eight.—*Albany Journal.*

Her name, you know, was Nellie; her type and form were pretty;
Her Louisiana lover said she was his only pet.
They loved to desperation, but his parting was ...
Was: "Meet me Sunday evening at the point o' the bayou, Net."
—*Utica Observer.*

IT is said that persons who have been raised in poverty, and have suddenly amassed wealth, give hotels more trouble than all those used to luxury from their birth.

THEY got up a bull-fight at Montpelier, France, recently. It was a great success. One matador had his ribs broken, another was trampled on, and a third was bruised.

NILSSON has grown coarse-featured and so fat there is no comfort in driving in a single buggy with her. Might as well ride in a sulky with Senator Davis.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

THE Baltimore *Gazette* says, editorially, of Mrs. Hayes: "As an elegant, refined, matronly woman, she is far superior to Mr. Hayes." Of course she is. As a woman, Mr. Hayes is not to be compared with his wife.—*Free Press.*

A POLITICAL speaker, after the nominations had been made, exclaimed, "The battle is now opened! Let every man do his duty." But the compositor made it "the bottle is now opened" and then the other side had their innings.

A FEMALE infant, born in a New York town, has her head set on the wrong side before—her face where the back of her head ought to be. Such a girl, when she grows up, will possess some advantages over the ordinary woman. When she goes to church her neck will be saved many a twist, as she will not be obliged to turn her head to see who comes in. But unless she walks sort of backwards, she will be apt to collide with lamp-posts, store boxes, and things.—*Norristown Herald.*

Value of a Nose.

American girls will learn with interest that the value of a French girl's nose has just been judicially placed at one thousand dollars. Some time ago a Paris omnibus horse became frisky, there was a collision, a widow was smashed, and a passenger, a young demoiselle, received some of the broken glass in her face. It was at first thought the hurts were trifling, and her parents declined the proffered service of the omnibus company's doctor. But the scratches did not heal as they were expected to, and the girl's father brought suit against the company, alleging that her nose had been permanently marred, and that this seriously diminished her prospect of establishment in life—in other words of getting a husband. He obtained two hundred dollars on the first trial and one thousand dollars on the second.

THE rain will continue to fall upon the just and the unjust, the planets will revolve in space, virtue will maintain the proud distinction of being its own reward, but the exact reason why street lamps are never lighted on dark and rainy evenings will probably never be divulged to groping, growling, groveling pedestrians.—*Rome Sentinel.*

THE latest dictionaries give forty-three thousand, five hundred and sixty-six words in our language; and yet when a country preacher on a visit surreptitiously plunges his arm into the lard jar in a search for maple sugar, he finds the number of words too limited for his ambitious thoughts.

THE mother who went to Saratoga with her three eligible daughters and failed to marry any of them off can be identified, as she returns, by the way she sends glances of death and destruction at the baggagemaster who drops the trunks on end.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE NEWS.

Items in General.

A terrible storm passing through Michigan on the 25th September, was very destructive in its effects throughout the State, uprooting trees, demolishing barns, outbuildings, etc. John and Thomas Turner, farmers near Flint, were struck by lightning. Thomas was killed, and John fatally injured. John Christian, of Muskegon, was struck by lightning, and instantly killed. A dwelling on the farm of Charles Durkee, Pine Lake was blown to pieces, and Mr. and Mrs. Finley were seriously injured, and a child instantly killed. Two barns near Hartland, owned by Wm. Holdridge, were struck by lightning, and, together with a large amount of wheat, hay, etc., totally destroyed. A barn owned by Wm. Musser, of Fulton, containing two hundred bushels of wheat and a large quantity of hay, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. At Rome, a barn owned by W. H. Brabb, containing eight hundred bushels of wheat and other grain, was struck by lightning. Loss $1,000. In some parts of Oakland County entire orchards were destroyed, and thousands of bushels of apples lost.

The New York Republicans, in State Convention, at Saratoga, elected Roscoe Conkling Chairman without opposition, and unanimously indorsed the financial policy of the President........ The New York Democratic Convention at Syracuse elected Erastus Brooks Chairman. Resolutions passed affirming the following: Gold and silver coin and paper convertible into coin at the will of the holder, the only currency of the country; steady steps toward specie payments; the honest payment of the public debt; congratulating the State and the country upon the practical relative value of this greenback currency of the government with gold and silver, the preservation of the public faith, and a tariff for revenue.

An explosion in the foundry of the State Prison in Stillwater, Minn., injured six men more or less seriously......E. H. Gibbons, a brakeman, fell from a freight train, near Miller's Station, Penn., Saturday morning, and was literally cut to pieces...... J. J. Huff, Esq., and Byron Woodrum, Esq., prominent citizens of Salem, Virginia, quarrelled, Friday, about a trivial business matter, and the former shot and killed the latter.........The Norwalk and New York steamer Adelphi burst her boiler when a mile from her dock at Norwalk, Conn., at eight o'clock Saturday morning, on her way to New York. She was immediately towed to Gregory's Point. Eight were killed and some twenty scalded.........The Nebraska Democratic State Convention, which terminated on Saturday, was stormy throughout —soft money against hard money, the soft money men predominating. Four of the Greenback candidates, all being Democrats, were nominated. The ticket is: J. W. Davis, for Congress, Greenback; Dr. A. Bean, Congress, short term; J. R. Webster, Governor; F. J. Mead, Lieutenant-Governor; Benjamin Palmerton, Secretary of State; E. H. Benton, Auditor; S. H. Cummings, Treasurer, Greenback; J. S. McCredy, Land Commissioner; S. H. Calhoun, Greenback, Attorney-General; S. L. Barrett, Superintendent Public Instruction; John D. Howe, Greenback, Supreme Judge.

Earliest election returns from Colorado indicate the election of the entire Republican State ticket by a majority over the combined Democratic and Greenback vote.

Southern Items.

James Russell, colored, charged with attempt to commit rape upon Mrs. Jackson, was taken from jail at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Thursday morning, at three o'clock, and hanged by a mob, one mile from town. There was some doubt of his guilt.

Notes from Abroad.

Intelligence has been received at Madrid that numbers of the inhabitants are dying from starvation at Fez and Mequinez, Morocco.

Yellow Fever.

On the 25th, in the original yellow fever cities, the weather still continued hot, and the general situation unimproved. The disease is reported as spreading among the smaller towns, and the same sorrowful accounts come from the leading telegraphic points.

The following, dated the 26th, comes from New Orleans: A dispatch to the Howards, announcing the death at Vicksburg, this morning, of Wm. Rockwood, President of the Howards, says: "He died on the field of honor and duty. He bravely met the king of terrors, and died a martyr in a holy cause. He died in full possession of his faculties, with many anxious words about the association, of which he was the honored chief, and with a blessing on the dear friends who nobly came to the relief of the suffering people." To-day twenty sailors of the steamship St. Louis, lying at the head of Jackson-street, left the vessel because there were some cases of fever on board. They were willing to return, provided the captain sent the sick to the hospital, and had the ship fumigated. For the twenty-four hours up to noon, there were 231 cases reported to the Board of Health, 129 of which were included in the official report, and 102 omitted, they being of date prior to September 23. The grand total of cases is 8,695.

A dispatch from Grand Junction, of the 26th says: There have been eighty-one cases and forty deaths to date. Eighteen cases are now under treatment; twenty-three are convalescent. Dr. St. Clair, of Vaidee, Miss., has been here since the inception of the disease, and has not lost a single case. Drs. Brewitt, of this place, and Beatty, of Mobile, are doing yeoman service. Very few new cases to-day. We do not need doctors, nurses, or medicines. We do want wine, brandy, and ale, and money with which to pay nurses, grave-diggers, etc. We have a perfectly responsible agent, to whom all contributions should be directed—Mr. J. M. Morris, who will use all such economically.

Total deaths in New Orleans from yellow fever up to noon Saturday, 2,758; total number of cases, 9,021.

The Southern Relief Committee of New York refuses to join in the proposal to equip a steamboat with supplies, and send her to those towns along the Mississippi which have been cut off and are in need of help.

New York has shipped two hundred pairs of woolen blankets to Dr. W. R. Mitchell, Director of the Howard Association, Memphis, and one hundred and six cases of clothing.

Great excitement prevailed at South Charleston, Ohio, Saturday, over the arrival of John Flannery, a refugee from Grand Junction, Tenn., who has just recovered from yellow fever. He buried his brother, his brother's wife and little child a few days before leaving. A meeting of the Health Officers was called, and they voted unanimously to destroy the infected clothing contained in his trunks by burning, which was done.

A rumor is current in New Orleans that Mr. Conrad, proprietor of the Carrollton Hotel, was buried alive. The story is that while the body was being interred the sexton became alarmed by a sound within the coffin. He ran off, and when an examination was made, Conrad had turned over and pulled out a handful of his own hair. The Central Relief Committee, composed of officers of all the Associations, excepting the Howard's, has made another appeal to the Secretary of War for rations, and in case of failure, will appeal to the country for food for the starving. The spread of fever in localities other than those first attacked has been quite as virulent as at any time since the commencement of the epidemic.

Governor Shepherd, President, and Mr. Mitchell, member of the National Relief Committee of Washington, arrived at St. Louis, September 30, to superintend the shipment of supplies to the fever sufferers in towns along the Mississippi River below Cairo, which have been cut off from the outside world by the stoppage of boats and trains. The steamer War Eagle had been chartered for the expedition, but contributions have come in so generously that another and larger boat will have to be obtained. Thirty thousand dollars have already been donated for this purpose, which it is expected will purchase upward of four hundred tons of food and supplies.

All kinds of purchases of provisions will be made by General Beckwith, United States Commissary in St. Louis, and medical stores by United States Surgeon Wyman. It was expected everything would be ready to start Wednesday.

From Grenada, October 1: The terrible fever scourge having run its course at this place, there is no further need of money or supplies. Our people can never forget the open handed generosity with which their wants have been supplied by the North, South, East and West alike.

From Port Gibson, October 1: The fever is spreading rapidly in the country. We are treating near one hundred out of town, and new cases every hour. They must all depend on us. Under these circumstances we must call on all for further contributions, both in money and supplies. The epidemic at this place has greatly abated, with but few cases in town, and but few to have fever. It is spreading to an alarming extent in the country, and is forcing refugees back to town as the true place of safety. The number of cases here figures about six hundred out of a remaining population of seven hundred. The deaths number one hundred and sixteen. Among those lately reported are Judge J. B. Thrasher and Dr. W. D. Sprott. A week ago it was thought that the disease had run its course, but the weather has since been warm, the thermometer ranging all day at eighty-six degrees, and new cases are occurring, and some severe and fatal relapses.

Prof. E. L. Lloyd Howard, of Baltimore, has accepted the position of third member and Secretary of the Commission to investigate the yellow fever epidemic. The Commission, as organized, consists of Dr. S. M. Bemiss, of New Orleans; Dr. Jerome Cochran, of Mobile, and Prof. E. Lloyd Howard, of Baltimore. The last named member is President of the Maryland State Board of Health.

The Yellow Fever Commission.

The following circular letter has been issued by the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service:

DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY,
Office Surgeon-General U. S. Marine Hosp. Serv.,
WASHINGTON, September 30, 1878.

To the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of the Cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati:

Soon after the yellow fever appeared in Memphis several leading citizens of that city appealed to the President to appoint a Commission to investigate and report upon the origin and progress of the epidemic. The President would have taken prompt action in the matter had there been any appropriation available for expenses for such a Commission. Fortunately a noble lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of New York, actuated by the same motives that prompted the citizens of Memphis, addressed me, asking what she could do toward the great end in view, and pledged an amount to start a general subscription for the purpose. My reply led her to say that she would, if necessary, contribute sufficient to meet the expenses of a Commission, provided I would promptly undertake its organization, and direct a thorough investigation of the causes of the epidemic, with the view of preventing such deplorable visitations of the yellow fever in the future.

In view of the foregoing, and acting upon the advice of members of the American Public Health Association—an organization representing all sections of our country—I have appointed Prof. S. M. Bemiss, M. D., of New Orleans; Jerome Cochran, M. D., of Mobile, and a third member, whose acceptance has not yet been received, to act as such Commission. Dr. Elisha Harris, President of the American Health Association, has consented to join the Yellow Fever Commission in the field about the 20th of October. Should the contributions of money be sufficient, or Congress so direct, two or three scientific experts will be attached to the Commission for the purpose of extending the line of inquiry as far as practicable and useful into the nature and causes of and conditions governing the disease itself. I have instructed the Commission that the great object of the investigation should be to glean all important facts possible to be obtained which have reference to measures of prevention of future epidemics. The work will be commenced at once, at New Orleans, and as many as possible of the afflicted cities and towns will be visited before the 19th of November next, on which day the American Health Association will convene in special session to review the facts which the Commission shall have gathered up to that time, with a view of determining the best course to be pursued by the Commission in concluding its labors.

Being charged with the execution of the National Quarantine Act, approved April 29, 1878, I shall submit a report of the Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be transmitted to Congress by the President. Mr. George W. Riggs, of Riggs & Co., bankers, Washington City, has consented to act as Treasurer to receive and disburse the funds contributed, which will be devoted exclusively to the expenses of the Commission, and publicly accounted for. Should you desire to assist in defraying the cost of this undertaking, I beg to request that I may be advised of the contributions forwarded to Mr. Riggs for this purpose. I am very respectfully,

JOHN M. WOODWORTH,
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

The Princess Alice Disaster.

"A Pharmaceutical Chemist" writes to the London *Times* in reference to the recent terrible disaster to the excursion steamer, "The Princess Alice:" "When six hundred men and women are plunged into a river only a mile wide, it is astonishing that only five or six should have saved their lives by swimming. It is no less astonishing that so many died immediately after immersion. The reason will probably be found in the quality of the water. Close to the site of this dreadful catastrophe are the two great metropolitan outfalls, on the north bank of the river at Barking, on the south at Belvedere. At high water, twice in every twenty-four hours, the floodgates of these outfalls are opened, when there is projected into the river two continuous columns of decomposed fermenting sewerage, hissing like soda-water with baneful gases, so black that the water is stained for miles, and discharging a corrupt charnel-house odor that will be remembered by all who have passed through it on these summer excursions, as being peculiarly depressing and sickening. As sewerage, when extremely diluted—say one drop in ten thousand, will, when taken in milk or water, induce typhus or other fevers, it will probably be found that when taken in a concentrated form, sewerage, especially when in a state of active decomposition, is a true poison, relatively as fatal as prussic acid."

WISCONSIN is a remarkably healthy state; there are no kinds of epidemics there, and for a time when a fellow got tired of life he had to move away to die. But the boys of Carrollville have begun to remedy that matter. Some of them, lately, made a midnight parade, wrapped in sheets, and starting from the village graveyard. Their idea was to scare whoever saw them. They succeeded. Three women went into convulsions at the sight, one sick man was thrown into relapse and died, and a girl broke her arm by a fall in climbing hastily over a fence.

THE Spanish Cabinet is said to be discussing a second marriage for King Alphonso. The Princess Christine, youngest sister of the late Queen, and the English Princess Beatrice are the women under consideration. The latter is a few years older than the King, but an alliance with the British Royal family is considered advantageous. In respect to Christine the King has, since boyhood, shown her great regard. She is only sixteen years old.

FANCIES FOR THE FAIR.

NEW lace pins represent a bunch of flowers in delicate workmanship.

WOMAN lost us one paradise, but she often makes another for us wherever she goes.

INDIAN maidens on the Northern Nebraska Reservation have begun to carry parasols.

AN old bachelor's nearest approach to real happiness is when he dreams he is married.

THE new fashionable shade is called "lees of wine." It is used in combinations of satin with velvet.

A CAMEO pin has the head of the Empress Eugenie exquisitely carved, and surrounded with diamonds.

A PITTSBURG woman prays in so loud a tone that her neighbors had her arrested for disorderly conduct.

CYPRUS must be the paradise of islands; it has only one piano, and the girl doesn't play the "Sweet By and By."

WHEN a boy becomes ashamed to sit on his mother's lap, he's probably in business for himself—holding somebody else on his lap.

A MAN who habitually makes mean remarks about the other sex is a safe man to habitually keep away from.—*Rochester Express.*

MEN of genius make the best husbands; a fool has too good an opinion of himself, and too poor a one of women, to be easily governed.

ELEVEN thousand women are telegraph operators in Great Britain, and it is said that generally they keep the secrets intrusted to them.

AN English schoolmaster named Heap sued a Miss Mervis for breach of promise. She compromised the matter, and paid five thousand dollars to get rid of him and recover her letters.

COOCH BAHAR, contiguous to the Presidency of Bengal, India, has a remarkable law as to debt. If a person owes, and cannot pay, he is compelled to resign his wife to his creditor as security.

GAY colored belts are worn with all costumes, but especially with black. Ladies who have a taste for embroidering work their own belts; others wear the gaily woven ribbons in the Oriental designs so much in vogue.

A MAGISTRATE in Iowa refused to fine a man for kissing a girl against her will, because the complainant was so temptingly pretty that nothing but an overwhelming sense of its dignity prevented the court from kissing her itself.

WHAT a beautiful example of simplicity in dress is shown some of the followers of fashion by that domestic animal, the cat, which rises in the morning, washes its face with its right hand, gives its tail three jerks, and is ready dressed for the day.

THIS is just what the New York *Nation* thinks: That a part of the drill of every girls' school should be the reception by a wife, in an old gown, to a dinner of corned beef and cabbage, of an unlooked-for guest, thoughtlessly brought home by a reckless husband.

DR. WINSHIP, of Boston, can heft three thousand pounds with one arm, but the weakest little woman in America can beat him to death lugging a sixteen-pound baby all over town on a hot day, on the hunt for a baby size of sandal slippers.—*St. Louis Journal.*

THE newest earrings represent a web made of fine threads of gold, in which a fly in iridescent enamel is loitering. The historical spider is not visible, but is left to the imagination. The fly itself is very real looking; one almost expects to see him give his wings that rubbing process in which flies delight.

A SERVANT girl in one of the summer cottages recently burned in Lenox, Mass., carefully gathered seven thousand dollars' worth of jewelry in her apron and started down stairs. Before getting out she remembered that her own money was in her room in the attic, and so threw away the contents of her apron and rushed back to save one hundred dollars.

"FORGET thee?" wrote a young man to his girl—"forget thee? When the earth forgets to revolve; when the stars forget to shine; when the rain forgets to fall; when the flowers forget to bloom; then, and not till then, will I forget thee." Three months later he was going to see another girl with a wart on her nose and forty thousand dollars in bank.—*Norristown Herald.*

EDEN.

Deep in the summer time of long ago,
There dwelt on either side a broken stream
A knight, who, sighing, felt love's passion grow,
A maiden weeping for some distant dream.
His gallant life was lost on Holy Land;
Her love was buried in a life's regret,
Loving the river where he touched her hand;
They called it Eden where these lovers met.

The summer time still comes though knights are dead;
With tears of maidens rivers rush to sea;
Love ruleth still though chivalry has fled—
His kisses were the same to you and me.
All was the same from bridge to ruined mill,
Across the stream we loved, and met to part;
While winter change to flower time, and still
They call it Eden where you broke my heart.

THE women of the country should have the following extract from the Memphis *Avalanche* printed in letters of gold and hung up in every home: "Parents have deserted children and children parents, husbands their wives, but not one wife a husband." This tribute to woman's devotion is found in a column descriptive of the plague horrors in Memphis. And yet women, in the times of profound peace and in seasons of health, have been known to leave their husbands and go off with negro minstrels and book peddlers.—*Boston Globe.*

Social Etiquette in England.

It is optional in England whether the hostess is present at a gentleman's dinner, but she usually is, and sometimes has another lady for company. The lady of the house receives her husband's guests with him. In England the gentleman always offers his right arm to escort a lady from the drawing-room to the dinner table. This point is now authentically decided by the highest authority in the world.

Young ladies are limited to three glasses of light wine, while married ladies accustomed to good society often drink six.

It used to be the fashion for a gentleman to ask the ladies to drink with him, but not so now.

The servants all leave the room when dessert is on the table, and the coffee and liquors are handed around about a quarter of an hour after dessert has been on the table—after this the ladies retire.

The old-fashioned way of refusing the last piece of bread in a dish or the last glass of wine in a decanter is now obsolete.

When the ladies have all finished the hostess bows to the most distinguished lady present, as a signal, and all rise while the ladies leave the room. The hostess goes out last.

Cut bread at breakfast.
Break it at dinner.
Bite it at tea.
How's that for style? Fast, though.

The Man From Chicago.

[Cleveland Herald.]

The last man brought to the Central before the reporter left last night was rather a fine figure, jauntily dressed, and with the swaggering air affected by those knowing fellows who are themselves conscious of their superiority over the herd, and don't care who knows it. His whole manner, both of action and speech, was an ostentatious expression of contempt for every body and everything pertaining to Cleveland. He had had some difficulty with a hackman, and it was on a charge of disturbance that the officer arrested him.

"What's your business?" asked the Lieutenant.

"Do you mean me? I have no business, I am a gentleman of leisure."

"Where is your home?"

"My home's in Chicago."

"Chicago? Chicago?" repeated the Lieutenant, reflectively, while a twinkle shone in the eye farthest from the prisoner. "Did you say Chicago?"

"Yes, I did; I said Chicago; I s'pose you've heard of it."

"Is it in this country? What State is it in?"

"Great heavens!" the man burst out; "you don't mean to tell me you're serious when you ask what State Chicago's in! I refuse to answer."

"Did you ever hear of such a place, Fred?" said the Lieutenant, turning to the turnkey.

"Never heard of it in my life," said Fred.

"Just look in the *Gazetteer*, please, and see if there is such a place."

Fred turns the leaves of the *Gazetteer* till he comes to CHI, and then as he runs his finger down the page mutters, "Chiana, Chiapa, Chiaramonti, Chiavenni, Chicacoli, Chicago—here it is; it's all right; Chicago, a Post-office of Posey County, Indiana; noted chiefly for its big trade in hoop-poles and illiteracy of its inhabitants." It's all right, but I never heard of it before."

The party from Chicago, who had been steadily working himself into a white heat of passion during Fred's search, dancing around, throwing up his arms wildly and grasping his hair, and his face changing from white to red and from red to purple, gave a maniac shriek and tumbled over in a fit as Fred finished, and in that condition was carried to a cell, where he recovered only after a half hour's labor with restoratives and the assurance from the Lieutenant that, come to think, he had heard of Chicago before. But he still lay there limp and spiritless; the heart of the man from Chicago was broken.

A New Murder-Maker.

Man is always busy contriving some weapon or another to destroy his brother's life. Here is the last: A repeating, or magazine, rifle has been recently adopted by the Norwegian Government as the weapon to be supplied to the small-arm men of its navy. Rifles of this description have long been largely employed in America, and were notoriously used on several occasions with very decisive effect by parties of adventurers from the United States who took part in the fighting in Mexico during the reign of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian; but, except in the Turkish army, they have not until now formed the armament of any regular body of European troops. Generally speaking, the repeating rifle has, in addition to the parts of which a small arm usually consists, a magazine or chamber, either introduced into the stock of a weapon or placed underneath the barrel, capable of holding, as a rule, from seven to fifteen ball cartridges, and the mechanism of the breech-loading apparatus is so arranged that the same motion that ejects the empty cartridge can after firing bring up a fresh cartridge from the magazine, and places it in the chamber of the barrel ready for firing. By this means, so long as any cartridges remain in the magazine, an increased rapidity of fire can be obtained; and afterward, if there is no time or opportunity for refilling the magazine, the firing can be continued as with an ordinary breech-loader. The particular weapon now adopted for the Norwegian navy is known as the Krag-Peterson rifle, after the names of its two designers—a lieutenant in the Norwegian artillery and a Swedish engineer; is fitted with the Peabody breech-closing block; and has its magazine, which holds nine cartridges, placed beneath the barrel. The caliber of the rifle is 12.17 millimetres, the same as that of the Remington rifle, 1867 model, which is carried by the infantry of both the Swedish and Norwegian army; and the same ammunition can be used for both the weapons.

Sleeping-Rooms.

These should be the largest, sunniest, and best ventilated rooms in the house. The reverse is too often true. Let a person go back to his chamber after half an hour in the morning air, he will be startled to find how bad the air of his room is. Generally there are two occupants, and each, with every breath, is using up oxygen, and pouring out carbonic acid from the lungs, and at the same time is exhaling a poisonous effluvium from the entire surface of the body.

Persons sleeping in small and ill-ventilated rooms are not only liable to coughs, colds, and consumption, but are specially exposed to attack from prevailing infectious diseases. That is, their vitality is lowered, and that means their safety depends on their not being exposed.

Every bed-room should have careful provision for its ventilation, especially in the days of air-tight stoves and coal furnaces. It would be a great gain if we could get back our open fire-places, even if we had no fire in them. But the best that most can now do is to keep the door open at night into a well-ventilated hall, or to secure slight currents of air from open windows—open more or less according to the temperature. Of course, a strong draught should not fall on one when asleep.

We need hardly add that the air of every bed-room should be thoroughly changed during the day.

GENERAL GRANT, when in Moscow, attended a dinner given by Prince Dolgorouky, and tasted the famous steriet of Russia. It is a rather expensive fish, one large enough for ten persons, costing $18. The General afterward attended a fete in a park, where some acrobats performed extraordinary feats. One of them placed four bottles on a high table, and on top of these a chair, which he balanced sideways while he stood on his head on one corner of it. He kept repeating this, adding one chair at a time until he got five on top of each other, and still showed no signs of stopping; but General Grant got up and walked away, saying he would rather read the death in the paper than to witness it.

CINCINNATI'S favorite play is Pigmalyon.—*New York Commercial.* Her favorite diet in story-telling is Hogg Tales, and in philosophy, Bacon.

The Dead Letter Office at Washington.

[Cor. Troy Times.]

The Bureau of Dead Letters is one of the few departments of the Government which has any air of mystery about it, and it is so full of it that one could spend days there reading and weaving romances from the stacks of letters returned "dead." You enter the office through an ante-room, where a gentleman is dictating to a lady shorthand writer; it is about fifty feet long by thirty wide; around the top a gallery extends; small square tables are set in lines along the floor, at which numerous ladies and gentlemen are busily engaged opening and sorting letters; each has a short, sharp, thin-bladed knife, tapered at the end, which opens the letter with exquisite neatness. At the first table we examine, a gentleman is opening a large line of letters set up on end. He glances to see if there are any contents or address by which the letter may be returned, if possible, whether they contain enclosures or not; as we watch him, a $10 bill is disclosed, and again, a gold ring falls with heaviness upon the table. We then go to the desk of the lady bookkeeper, to whom are sent at the end of the day all letters containing money. She puts the name, address, and amount in the book, and hands over the money to the cashier, who gives her a receipt. Bright little pictures adorn her desk, and a nosegay of sweet flowers stands upon it.

There are eighty-six employed in the dead letter office, fifty of whom are ladies. Three of the latter are translators; one, a fair little blonde, hands us a Swedish letter for inspection, and says as she does so, "This is the first from Sweden to-day." Three-fifths of the foreign mails are from England, Ireland, Canada, and Germany. Most of the ladies are in the gallery, which is prettily carpeted, and looks quite domestic, with its screens and flowers and female gear. Each lady has a small desk; most of them wear odd straw cuffs to protect their sleeves, and have towels or aprons to protect their dresses. We stop a moment where all the letters are sealed; the young lady has all the flaps of the letter, with the mucilage exposed, lying flat on the table. She takes a moistened sponge, runs it over the line, and before you can count ten, her nimble fingers have sealed fifty letters. So fast do they move you cannot see them, but only marvel at their adroitness.

WHAT is the difference between a catechism and a cat fight? One is categorical and the other is cat-eye-gore-ical.

The Markets.

CINCINNATI.—Flour—Family, $4 15@5 50; spring, $5@5 75; extra, $3 65@3 85; superfine, $2 75@3 25; low grades, $2@2 60; patent, $6@6 75. Rye flour, $3@3 25. Grain—Wheat, choice white, 95c., and fair sample at 90c.; choice amber and red, 93c. on track and at river, and full grades No. 2, 92c. Red that inspects No. 2 will readily sell at 90@92c. inferior mixed lots are dull at 70@80c. Corn, No. 2, shelled, 41½c.; mixed shelled, in samples, 4?c. Rye, 47@54c. Oats, 19@27c. Barley, No. 2 fall, $1 12@1 15. Hay, choice old, $9@10; choice new, $7@8; common new, $5@6. Mess pork, $9 5@9 25. Lard, prime steam, 6¾@7c.; prime country kettle, $7¼@7¾c. Cotton, 9¾@11¾c.

NEW YORK.—Flour—Superfine State and Western, $3 80@4 05; common to good extra Western and State, $4 05@4 25; good to choice Western and State, $4 30@4 85; common to choice white wheat Western extra, $4 90@5 75; common to good Ohio extra family, $4@5 80; common to choice St. Louis extra family, $4@5 75; Minnesota patent process, good to prime and choice to double extra, $6 25@8 25. Grain—Wheat, $1 02½@1 14; rye, 58@62c.; corn, 48@55½c.; oats, 26@36½c. Mess pork, new, $8 50@10. Lard, prime steam, 6.7@6.85c. Cotton, 11@11¾c. Wool, the market is quiet and steady; domestic fleece, 29@44c.; pulled, 18@37c.; unwashed, 10@30c.; Texas, 12@27c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Flour—Western superfine, $2 50@3; Western extras, $4@6 50; Minnesota extra family, $5@5 57; high grades and Minnesota patent process, $7@8. Rye flour, $3 25. Cornmeal, $2 75 per barrel. Grain—Wheat No. 2 red Western, $1 08@1 08½; amber Western, $1 07@1 08. Corn, yellow Western, 52½@53c.; mixed Western, 51c. bid. Oats, white Western, 23@32c.; mixed Western, 26@28c. Rye, Pennsylvania, 58@60c. Mess pork, rump mess, $9 50. Lard, loose butchers' make, 6½@6¾c.; city kettle, 7½@7¾c. Petroleum, refined test, 9½c.; crude, in barrels, 7¾c.

LOUISVILLE.—Flour—Extra, $3 25@3 50; extra family, $4 75@5; A No. 1, $5@5 50. Grain—Wheat, new red, 85@90c.; amber, 90@93c.; white, 90@93c. Corn, white, 45c.; mixed, 41c. Oats, white, 25c.; mixed, 23c. Rye, new, 56c. Hay, $8 50@10 per ton. Mess Pork, $9 50. Lard, choice in tierce, 8½c.; choice leaf, in keg, 10c. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 4¾c.; short rib sides, 6c.; short clear sides, 6¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¼c.; short rib sides, 6½c.; short clear sides, 6¾c. Sugar Cured Hams, 12¼@13½c. Cotton, 10¾c.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Flour—Fancy A, $5@5 50; family, $4 10@4 40. Grain—Wheat, No. 2 red winter, new, 89c. Corn, new Western mixed, 36c. Oats, new mixed Western and white Western, 19@20c. Rye, No. 2, 45c. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 4¼c.; clear rib sides, 5½c. Lard, prime steam current make, 6½c. Sweet-Pickled Hams, 10c. Hogs, $2 50@3 65.

STOCK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI—Beef Cattle—Common, $1 50@2; fair to medium, $2 10@2 75; good to choice butcher grades, $3@3 75; fair to good shippers, $4@4 75, with some extra at $5; fair to good heavy oxen, $2 50@3 50; fair to good Texans, $2 50@3; fair to good feeders, $2 50@3 50. Hogs—Common, $2 75@3 30; fair to good light, $3 40@3 70; fair to good packing grades, $3 50@3 80; selected butchers', $3 80@3 90; with a few extra at $4; fair to good stockers very dull at $2 50@3. Sheep—Common to fair, 2½@3½c., and good to choice, 3¾@4¼c. per lb. gross. Lambs with lots of old sheep, there being but little done in lambs by themselves. The range, however would be from 3c. to 4c. for fair to good per lb gross.

BUFFALO.—Beef Cattle—Extra graded steers at $4 80@5 25 per 100 lbs.; good choice shippers' steers, $4 40@4 70; medium shippers' steers, $4@4 35; common shippers' steers, $3 37½@3 70; good to choice Stockers steady at $3@3 35; light cattle dull and not wanted, quotable at $3 40@3 75. Sheep and Lambs—Western sheep and lambs, 10@15c. per 100 lbs. off. Sales made of fair to good Western sheep at $3 60@3 90 per 100 lbs.; choice Western sheep, $4@4 10; extra shippers' sheep, averaging 120 lbs., at $4 75@4 90; Western lambs, $4@4 50. Hogs—Sales made of Yorkers, fair to good, at $3 65@3 90 per 100 lbs.; heavy hogs, $3 85@4 10.

NEW YORK.—Beef Cattle—The extreme range was 10½@10¾c., to dress 56 to 57 lbs. to the gross cwt.; with half a dozen carloads at extra Kentucky steers at 10½c. to dress 57 lbs. Exporters used 700 head at 9@10½c.; smooth Cherokee cattle generally at 7½@7¾c., to dress 55 lbs; good and prime native steers, 9½@10¼c., to dress 56 to 57 lbs. Sheep and Lambs—Prime stock in fair demand, but the lower grades dull. Sheep 3@5¾c. per lb.; lambs, 4½@5½c.; fair Western sheep, averaging 95 lbs., at 4½@4¾c. Hogs—Live hogs, $3 75@4 50 per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.—Beef Cattle—Sales made of best grades at $5 per 100 lbs.; fair to good grades, $4 20@4 75; common to fair grades, $3 75@4 25. Hogs—Sales made of Yorkers at $3 60@3 90 per 100 lbs.; Philadelphia hogs at $4@4 15. Sales made of sheep at $3 25@4 10 per 100 lbs.

WOOL.—In Cincinnati, the following being dealers bidding prices: Unwashed—Fine merino, 24@25c.; coarse clothing, 20@22c.; medium clothing, 28@30c.; long combing 25@30c. Fleece washed—Fine merino, 30@32c.; mixed unwashed Indiana and Kentucky, 22@24c.; mixed washed Ohio fleeces, 30@31c. Burry wool brings 5@7c. less than the above quotations.

A Word of Warning to Counterfeiters.

The wide-spread fame of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters causes a necessity on our part to remind, from time to time, whom it may concern, of the fact that imitating said article is a punishable offense, and we now give this word of caution, that we will most assuredly have all those persons engaged in refilling our second-hand bottles, selling by the gallon or barrel, or in any manner whatever palming off on the public a spurious article purporting to be our preparation, punished to the full extent of the law. Penalty for counterfeiting, or dealing in counterfeit trade mark goods, as set forth in a law recently passed by Congress: "Fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not more than two years, or both such fine and imprisonment." We never fail to convict. NOTICE TO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS—Hostetter's Bitters are *never, under any circumstances, sold in bulk,* BUT ALWAYS IN BOTTLES, with a finely engraved U. S. Internal Revenue (special proprietary) Stamp covering the cork of each bottle, fastened to both sides of the neck of same. All Bitters purporting to be Hostetter's, without this stamp, are counterfeit.

HOSTETTER & SMITH.

FOR upwards of thirty years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

Pompeii.

Excavations at Pompeii prove the city to have been one of the most fashionable and beautiful of Roman summer resorts, and but for the *eruption* it might have remained so to this day. As with Pompeii, so with thousands of people who have beauty of form and feature. They might always be admired but for the *eruption* that makes the face unsightly, and betrays the presence of scrofula, virulent blood poisons, or general debility. There is but one remedy that positively cures these affections, and that remedy is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the best known tonic, alterative and resolvent. It speedily cures pimples, blotches, liver spots, and all diseases arising from impoverished or impure blood. It also cures dyspepsia, and regulates the liver and bowels. Sold by druggists.

WILHOFT'S TONIC is not a panacea, is not a cure for everything, but is a catholicon for malarious diseases, and day by day adds fresh laurels to its crown of glorious success. Engorged Livers and Spleens, along the shady banks of our lakes and rivers are restored to their healthy and normal secretions. Health and vigor follow its use, and Chills have taken their departure from every household where Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic is kept and taken. Don't fail to try it. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

EXPERIENCE has conclusively shown that for cutaneous eruptions, open sores, leprous exfoliations and rheumatic complaints, HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is more efficacious than any ointment lotion or embrocation that has ever been devised. Physicians admit this and the popular verdict confirms and ratifies the professional dictum, and assigns this salve the foremost place among remedies of its class. Sold by all Druggists.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.—Doctors' bills are too long for the poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping GRACE'S SALVE in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing Burns, Cuts, Scalds, Sprains, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, etc. Prudent housewives will save their husbands' hard earned money by purchasing a box of this Salve.

The Extended Popularity

Of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is the best evidence of its worth. Whenever you want a light, white, sweet biscuit, delicious pot-pie, elegant cake, or a choice pudding, DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER should be used. Perfect purity and absolute full weight are the watchwords of the manufacturers.

RHEUMATISM is the most painful and most troublesome disease that afflicts humanity. It comes when we least expects it and when we have no time to be interviewed by it. The only reliable remedy that we ever found is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

A CABLE dispatch to the Associated Press says that Mason & Hamlin have been awarded the highest gold medal at the Paris Exposition for their Cabinet Organs. Thirty best makers of the world were competitors.

NEARLY all diseases that afflict humanity originate in the stomach, liver or bowels, and might be prevented if people would use a little common sense; but they will not. They rather take *Parsons' Purgative Pills,* because one is a dose.

To cleanse and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25 cents a bottle.

1 Pocket Gatling Gun $5, Arms Co., Lawrence, Ms.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and others can purchase no Remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Seasickness, taken internally—(it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating, if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cents. Depot 42 Murray St. New York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for coughs and colds.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

CHEAP GUNS. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

$9 a day to Agents to sell a Household Article. Address Buckeye M'f'g Co., Marion, Ohio.

Red Hot 25 Fun, Acquaintance and Flirtation Tickets, no 2 alike, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

Profit to Agents $5 a day. Sample free. "The Nassau Delight." FRED. JONES, Nassau, N.Y.

AGENTS! Most remarkable labor saving machine. Retail $5. Profit $3. Jennings, 234 Broad'y, N. Y.

ORGANS retail price $280 only $65. Pianos retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

BIG PAY With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue *free.* S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING NEW for Agents. Men and Women wanted in every village, address Box 788, New York.

WANTED Men for one year, to begin work at once. Salary fair. Business first class. MONITOR GLASS WORKS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

UNIFORM SPEED of Engine under Great Variations ... Government, etc. *Price Reduced.* Hunteon Governor Co. Lawrence, Mass.

$10 to $100 invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall Street, New York.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT cured in 10 to 20 days. NO PAY TILL CURED. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, O.

$10 to $25 per day to AGENTS selling our Fine Art Novelties Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail, on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

PIANOS $125 to $200—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest upright in America—over 12,000 in use—regularly incorporated Mf'g Co.—Pianos sent on trial—48-page catalogue free. Mendelssohn Piano Co. 21 E. 15th St., N. Y.

Cincinnati Musical Institute.

Faculty—Instrumental, Miss H. E. Evans, Miss Rose Fortuna, Miss Roma Gilmann; Vocal, Miss Euna Cleach, Miss Annie E. March. Piano, Organ, Vocal Music and Theory taught. Prof. H. G. Andre's system followed. Arrangements for boarding pupils. Ad's Miss HATTIE E. EVANS, 130 W. 9th St., Cin'ti, O.

NOW READY FOR CANVASSERS

Romantic Realities. A Series of Historic Pen Pictures, illustrating the Heroic Sides of Human Life. By Rev. Daniel Wise, D. D. 203 Illustrations. Magnificently printed and bound and remarkably cheap. Sold only by subscription. *Agents Wanted everywhere.* Address for terms and illustrated circular, NELSON & PHILLIPS, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND STEREOPTICONS FOR PUBLIC, SUNDAY-SCHOOL & HOME EXHIBITIONS ... C. T. MILLIGAN. 728 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADA.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS; viz. at PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878; and GRAND SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any such. Sold for cash or installments. *Illustrated Catalogues* and Circulars with new styles and prices, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK, or CHICAGO.

PROF. SCHEM'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WAR IN THE EAST, or the conflict between Russia and Turkey, is the best book for LIVE agents. Has 750 octavo pages, 120 engravings of MARVELS, BATTLES, FORTRESSES, DANCES, etc. etc., and is the only complete work published. Has no rival. Sells at sight. Price, $3. Terms unequaled. AGENTS WANTED. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York, or Cincinnati, O.

NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
193 & 194 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.
INTRODUCTION of the great work of the prince of penmen teacher of America R. M. BARTLETT
Telegraph and Phonograph Departments.
A beautiful specimen of penmanship to any one sending names of twenty young men.
Unrivaled advantages. Individual instruction. Send for circular, etc.
Address R. M. Bartlett, Gibson House, Cin., O. for circulars of his NEW WORK on Book-keeping.

Established 1833.
MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil Liniment
Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.
IS GOOD FOR
Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Scratches or Grease, Chapped Hands, Flesh Wounds, External Poisons, Sand Cracks, Galls of all kinds, Sitfast, Ringbone, Poll Evil, Swellings, Tumors, Garget in Cows, Cracked Teats, Callous, Lameness, Horn Distemper, Crowscab, Quittor, Foul Ulcers, Farcy, Abscess of the Udder, Swelled Legs, Thrush, Sprains and Bruises, Stringhalt, Windgalls, Foot Rot in Sheep, Foundered Feet, Roup in Poultry, Cracked Heels, Epizootic, Lame Back, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Toothache, Rheumatism, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Mange, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Curb, Old Sores, Corns, Whitlows, Cramps, Boils, Weakness of the Joints, Contraction of Muscles.
Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.
JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

By its union with the blood and its effects upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax of brain or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic, Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and sustains life during the process of Diphtheria.

No other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address—J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper, in watermark, which is seen by holding up the paper before the light.

Price $1.50 per Bottle—Six for $7.50.
Sold by all Druggists.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food. *Sold everywhere or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.*
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye
FOR FAMILY SOAP MAKING.
Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft, and Toilet Soap quickly.
IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.
The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, *and won't make soap.*
SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE
SAPONIFIER
MADE BY THE
Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
OR SELF-PRESERVATION.
Two hundredth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautiful and very expensive steel plate engravings. Three hundred pages, more than fifty valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing diseases, the result of many years of extensive and successful practice. Bound in French cloth: price only $1, sent by mail. The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage. Ad's Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT
DAILY and WEEKLY, QUARTO,
BOSTON, MASS.
The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.
Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " $2 "
" " (5 copies to one address,) $7.50 per annum in advance.
SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.
HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state. 6,000,000 acres for sale. For a copy of the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Salina, Kansas.

PERPETUAL
SORGHUM EVAPORATOR.

$15, $20, $25.
Cheap and Durable
Send for Circulars.
Address the only Manufacturers,
CHAPMAN & CO. Madison Ind.

GRACE'S SALVE.
JONESVILLE, Mich., Dec. 27, 1877.—Messrs Fowle: I sent you 50 cts. for 2 boxes of Grace's Salve. I have had 2 and have used them on an ulcer on my foot, and it is almost well. Respectfully yours, C. J. VAN NESS.
Price 25 cts. a box at all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Av., Boston, Mass.

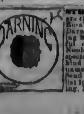
SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from one to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. *Sold everywhere or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.*
I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Bangor, Maine.

Dr. Craig's KIDNEY CURE
THE GREAT REMEDY
For all Kidney Diseases
Refers by special permission to Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, Washington, D. C.; G. T. Heston, M. D., Newton, Bucks Co., Pa.; John L. Roper, Esq., Norfolk, Va.; Dr. J. H. White, 417 Fourth Ave., New York; Dr. O. A. Dean, Charlotte, N. Y.; Hon. C. R. Parsons, present Mayor of Rochester, N. Y. Ask your druggist. *Send for pamphlet and address* Dr. CRAIG, 46 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

WIVES and MOTHERS
Make each of your husbands and sons who need it, take the Father Mathew Remedy. It is the antidote to alcohol lately discovered. It cures intemperance and destroys all appetite for liquor, as effectually as the extracting of a painful tooth cures toothache. It builds up the nervous system and is the most powerful and wholesome tonic known. It also cures all kinds of Fever, Dyspepsia and Torpidity of the Liver. Sold by druggists. $1 a bottle. Pamphlet on Alcohol, its Effects on the Human Body and Intemperance as a Disease, sent free on writing to the Father Mathew Temperance & Manufacturing Co., 36 Bond St., N.Y.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say that you saw the advertisement in this paper.
A. N. K.—C.



STREAMS OF MONEY are rising for the Agents for Ross's Name Writing and Darning Attachment for Sewing Machines. The most useful of domestic inventions. Needed by every lady. A special attachment for each kind of machine, in ordering name the machine. Price $1. Send for samples and price list to H. M. Ross, Sea Building, New York.

A LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

GAUDALUPE, CAL., Sept., 15, 1878.

Harvest commenced here the first of June and has not ended yet. All of the grain that is worth cutting will be cut by the 20th of this month; but thousands of acres will not be cut on account of the rust. The barley crop is very good, and by the time the grain is cut it will all be threshed. Wages $2 per day. A man can get all the work he can do at these figures. The man I harvested for lost seven hundred acres of wheat; he did not cut a straw. The rust was very bad.

Well, old boy, it seems to me I will have to come back to old Kentucky, and take you a riding with me before I can convince you that many strange and mysterious things may be seen if you would step out a few miles from the old nest where you was hatched. If you would come home with me I would show you beets that will weigh 100 pounds. I would show you pumpkins that no one man could lift from the ground. I will show you watermelons that will weigh 60 pounds. I will show you the largest pond of water you ever saw in all of your life: (Pacific). Fish in it so large that one of them would make a mess for your whole family. One little minnow drifted ashore, near Sal's Landing, that measured nearly 100 feet in length. I can show you a tomato vine that is seven years old and has borne tomatoes every year. But I am afraid before I could show you half of the many wonderful things that are to be seen in this far away valley, you, like many others, would begin to pine and pant for the scenes of your childhood.

Thousands of people come to this, and other new countries, become dissatisfied, they can't say what with, but simply want to go home. If any man is much stuck after home he had as well let California alone. If he wants style and fashion, he will not find it in this part of the State.

You wanted to know how preaching would pay in California. As it has never been tried in this part of the State, I can not say; but I do know their is plenty of material to work on. I am of the opinion that one of these old California miners would last you some time, and if you think of trying one of them you had better lay in a good supply of Old Bourbon or something in that line, for that is the only spirit you can reach them with.

It is a gradual descent from where I live to the beach; just enough for the river to flow into the ocean. When you are sailing down the river the ocean seems higher than the land. The thermometer stands at 60 the year round.

The farmers are beginning to prepare for rain. We may look for it any time after the middle of next month. We have none during the Summer or dry months. We have no use for any.

There are several farmers in our valley who have threshed sixty thousand bushels of grain. Corn don't do well. I have seen as many as twenty suckers on one stalk and on every sucker a shoot, and no corn after all. Tobacco will grow until it is out of all shape.

Letter No. II.

DECATUR, ILL., Sept. 26, 1878.

We left Chicago Monday morning on the 8:30 train for St. Louis, per Illinois Central railroad, which starts from the depot on Lake street, running along the lake shore for a distance of six miles, giving a fine parting view of Lake Michigan, and also passing in full view of the "Douglass Monument," which presents a noble work of art. After passing the 8-mile post we seemed to be out of the city limits, and soon entered into what seemed a limitless prairie. Imagine streets laid off and houses thickly built extending from Holt's Bottom nearly to Hardinsburg, thence around by Taul's and the Tar Springs to the Ohio river at Fosset's, and you will have some idea of the size of Chicago. Steaming along at the rate of about 40 miles per hour—but making frequent stops—over a road perfectly straight for miles in succession, the country flat and rather marshy looking, with nothing especially interesting, if we except the large cornfields and numerous windmills, we reach Tullonce, where we are switched off to another train, soon reaching Champaigno where we have 25 minutes for dinder, and arrive at Decatur about 4 o'clock, where we stop off, holding on to one end of our through ticket to St. Louis.

Decatur is a city of some 12,000 to 13,000 inhabitants, with a number of good buildings—notably the public school buildings and churches—the business portion of the city tolerably compactly built, but the dwelling houses, including some beautiful residences, scattered over a large area of ground—each one seemingly wanting plenty of room for yard and garden. A number of manufacturing establishments are in operation here; prominent among them the "Hill Hog-Ring" manufactory which, in addition to making millions of hog rings annually, have now commenced making a simple but unique Tag, for fastening in the ears of cattle in place of the old way of cutting the ear or branding. Another late invention of the firm is a small wire pin, to be inserted in the top of fences—by a little instrument made for the purpose—to prevent breachy stock from breaking down or getting over the same. This appears to me to be an article of great utility, and is not expensive.

Here, too, are manufactured corn planters and also an attachment thereto, called "Check Rowers," made nowhere else, it is said, by which corn is planted in check perfectly straight each way, and is cultivated both ways. One man with a pair of horses can plant 18 acres per day.

A large quantity of flour is manufactured here. There is also a Bagging Factory, Furniture Factory, Rolling Mill, Wood Pump Factory, and other machinery for working up timber. Notwithstanding this is mostly a prairie country with comparatively little timber, a Basket Factory has recently been started, making split baskets by hand on a large scale, and shipping to St. Louis for a market, using white oak of greatly inferior quality to ours. What an opening at Cloverport for manufacturing enterprises! What quantities of fine timber we have that might be converted into materials and implements of utility, giving steady employment to scores of people and proving a constant source of revenue and wealth to our town and county.

This has been the best crop year in this section, in the last eight or ten. Wheat yielded 20 to 25 bushels per acre on an average. Oats a very large yield, and corn will be 50 to 75 cents. Prices for wheat very fair, say 80 to 85 cents. Oats are only worth 14 cents, and new corn is being contracted for at 20 cents per bushel.

Yesterday we had a severe storm which unroofed a school building, in which were about 300 children, literally covering two rows of seats with brick and debris, and yet not seriously injuring a single child. P.

Letter from Hancock County.

HOME, Oct. 3, 1878.

To the Breckenridge News:

Well, friend David, upon reflection I concluded I would drop you a line, this is in part because you once lived among us and partly because I learned of late that you were the advocate through the NEWS of a better financial civilization than has been promulgated in this country as a universal system, though in time gone by, the same doctrine has been taught by the eminently great Jefferson and occasionally since by one here and there, but this great principle has been smothered beneath the heel of those who preferred the government to charter Banks of issue and circulate 3, 5 or 10 dollars in a paper "promise to pay" to the bearer on demand, etc., on a basis of one dollar in specie, that is to say, confidence fellows. If it were not for one thing this would look strange and strange indeed. That every five or seven years the country must pass through a panic and then more new Banks, confidence and then no confidence, warranting thieving, insolvency, forgery and every species of deviltry that stimulates the young lawyer and adds to the grasping Shilock and the old lawyer. Some lawyers and perhaps all of them that have heard me talk of them for the last 35 years think I despise a lawyer; not so, personally. If I had been bred to the law I suppose I would have been about like the average. I do not hate the lawyer, I hate his infernal ways. This is not as it should be. These, of all other classes, should make the laws and they, the lawyers, must understand State and Federal constitutions, administer the laws, etc.

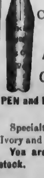
I should not dare to expect you to publish this except if true, and if a lie it won't hurt anybody but your humble clodhopper correspondent, who has passed through several money panics. Now I must tell you the pet of my life since the smash of the State Bank in 1837 and 1839. The distress of the wide country when every schoolhouse, every Saturday was court-house, trying warrants, as under our old constitution. They would warrant one week and try the next. I then was thoroughly satisfied that the execution laws ought to be repealed except in a few cases as to infants' estates, administrators, etc. But in the first part of this article I said if it was not for one thing, etc. I now state that in our early life we heard our great Divines and small fry discoursing day in and day out upon the tributes of the Great Ruler of the Universe, the word of God, etc. Now in the first place the word of God, like the money of this or any country, ought to be true. Now I say this teaching is a continual contradiction and not compatible with our senses, consequently we learn from early to late to adhere and follow things incompatible with a high order of civilization and right. Our duty, they say, is to do so and so, believe so and so, and they reason with us to convince us that we must lay down the five senses, to understand the invincible. Why do they want us to reason at all? If reason at all then reason clear through. Well, in time gone by none of this was allowed in church or State. Gallileo was denied this great privilege. There is many a "cuss" in this Union now who would halter up every devil of us commoners if he or they dared, for this simple exercise of the right of thinking a little too audible for their especial and elegant selves. But the world moves. The debt we owe God they say ought to be paid. I dare say if any of us owes this Great Providence a cent, it will never be paid. We owe it to ourselves to do right and to do unto others as we would have them do to us, we owe this to our children unborn. And governments hold their subjects in vassalage to the privileged few upon the same hypothesis. Our fathers thought they changed this old harness and established "we the people," but lo! our ignorance in running after those high "cockalorums"—hence the election of Tilden and the seating of Hayes, hence the exemption from punishment for fraud in high places and the imprisonment of a poor illiterate devil for stealing a sheep. Lawyers, O, lawyers! nearly 300 in Congress, some 90 in the Senate. This is the result of being educated to advocate any side of a case for money. Money, money! can't work in mud, rain, sunshine, frost and snow, can't do it. No negro slaves now, principle is "played out." I tell you, sir, 25 or 40 negroes was a powerful stimulus to patriotism and legislation for the benefit of labor, hence nullification in South Carolina and Secession in the Southern States, and poor but proud Kentucky would have done likewise if Magoffin had not owned an empire of fine lands in Iowa and Illinois. However, money still makes the mare go. This is not intended as a laborious minute argument. It needs none from my standpoint, others see differently, no doubt. Yours,

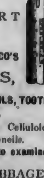
GEO. SMITH.

Lewisport, Ky.

A dreadful tornado passed over Issabella county, Michigan, entirely destroying one or two villages.

GOLD PENS!!!
Sole Agent
IN
CLOVERPORT
FOR
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO'S
GOLD PENS,
PEN and PENCIL CASES, PENCILS, TOOTH PICKS, ETC.
Specialties in Novelties in Celluloid Ivory and Nickel Egg Charm Pencils.
You are repectfully invited to examine stock.
JOHN D. BABBAGE.





QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bro's. '*Seal of North Carolina*, at the same price?
jan30 1y

THE STAR MILLS
of Cloverport, Kentucky,
ARE FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY WAY.
Custom grinding every Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Flour and Meal kept constantly on hand for sale.
CASH paid for WHEAT.
Patronage solicited. OELZE & REIDEL.

GEO. B. EXALL,
Resident Agent at Cloverport, Ky.
sept18 4m

Notice of Dissolution.

The law partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of "Stone & Murray," is this day dissolved by mutual consent of parties.

JAMES E. STONE, Jr.
DAVID R. MURRAY.

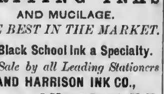
July 1st, 1878. no 11 4t

Composition Books, Exercise Books, Memorandum Books and Blank Books, at J. D. BABBAGE'S.

EVERY
BLEMISH
ON BEAUTY
is quickly removed by DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, or *Magical Beautifier*.
The Oriental Cream is not a cheap clap-trap paint to bedaub skin with ridiculous hues and leave the complexion ruined. It is a delightful artistic lotion the use of which can not be detected, and which removes every blemish instantly.
The Oriental Cream has for many years been to fashionable ladies in Europe and America "the Secret of Beauty." Its effects are immediate, giving at once a lovely lifelike tint, a soft, brilliant, and natural complexion, of wondrous delicacy and dazzling beauty.
See to it that you get the genuine ORIENTAL CREAM, bearing the signature of DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD, the inventor. Look out for imitations partly similar in name. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. Address of the Proprietress, MADAME M. B. T. GOURAUD, 48 Bond St., New York.
no713t

ESTABLISHED 1846.
USE
HARRISON'S
WRITING INKS
AND MUCILAGE.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
Jet Black School Ink a Specialty.
For Sale by all Leading Stationers
AND HARRISON INK CO.,
5 Murry Street, N. Y.

ROAD WAGONS,



The best and cheapest ever sold in Breckenridge county. Made from the best material and by the best workmen. Every Wagon fully guaranteed. Spring Wagons and Buggies of various styles, and warranted the best and cheapest. Call and examine them at
J. L. MILLER'S.

CLOVERPORT HOTEL!
F. L. ROFF, Proprietor.
The Proprietor begs leave to inform the Traveling Public that this House has been thoroughly renovated and put in first-class order, for the accommodation of guests and the public generally. The Tables are supplied with the best the county affords. Is centrally located, and convenient to the Steamboat Landing. Special accommodations for Commercial travelers. Rates reasonable. Your patronage solicited. F. L. ROFF, Proprietor.
sep14 1y

SPRING WAGONS,

Made especially for use in Breckenridge county; substantial and durable and suitable for country roads. Fully warranted the best and cheapest. Also Buggies and Road Wagons, I guarantee satisfaction in all of my work. I sell all kinds of Farming Implements.
J. L. MILLER.

Sellers' Liver Pills
Have been the *standard remedy* for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, and *all* derangements of the stomach and liver for over *fifty years*. Read this: "*Sellers' Liver Pills cured* me of an attack of Liver complaint of eight years' standing."—Wm. Evans, Joliet, Ills. Price, 25 cts. a box. R. E. Sellers' & Co., propr's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all druggists.
W. B. WHITE, Agent,
sept4 1y Cloverport, Ky.

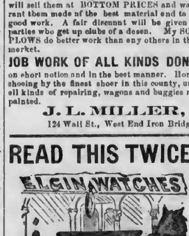
When used for Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Corns and Burns, on human beings; and Spavin, Ring Bone, Galls, Cuts, Scratches, etc., on animals, Coussens' Lightning Liniment is unequaled, and its effect simply electrical. As its name suggests, it is quick to relieve, and thousands bear witness to its astounding virtues. Price 50 cents. For sale by A. R. FISHER, Cloverport, Ky., and Dr. J. M. TAYLOR, Hardinsburg, Ky.
sept1 1y

THE BEST WAGON
ON WHEELS
IS MANUFACTURED BY
FISH Bros. & Co.,
RACINE, WISCONSIN.
We Make Every Variety of
FARM, FREIGHT and SPRING WAGONS,
And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the
BEST OF WORKMEN,
Using nothing but
First-class Improved Machinery and the very Best of Selected Timber,
And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making
"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."
We give the following warranty with each wagon:
We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No. ——— to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.
Racine, Wis. Jan. 1st, 1878. TITUS G. FISH, EDWIN B. FISH, JNO. C. HUGGINS, FISH BROS. & CO.
Knowing we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER to
FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis.
Sept. 25 6m

J. L. MILLER'S

Road and Spring Wagons and Buggies
are of the best material, well painted, in latest style, and I make and sell them cheaper than you can get them for in this or any other market. I have on hand a large assortment of Plows and will sell them at BOTTOM PRICES and warrant them made of the best material and to do good work. A fair discount will be given to parties who get up clubs of a dozen. My SOD PLOWS do better work than any others in this market.
JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS DONE
on short notice and in the best manner. Horse shoeing by the finest shoer in this county, and all kinds of repairing, wagons and buggies repainted.
J. L. MILLER,
124 Wall St., West End Iron Bridge.

READ THIS TWICE.

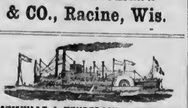


Waltham Watches,
Clocks, Jewelry,
Rings, Spectacles, etc.,
As low as the lowest for sharp cash. All persons receiving price lists from any house, in Louisville or elsewhere are informed that we will sell same quality of goods and deduct 10 per cent. off of any Catalogue. Give us a call and be convinced. Repairs of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, etc., promptly attended to, in a workmanlike manner. Also the cheapest and best assortment of
Violins, Cases, Strings,
Plain and Fancy Paper, Ink, etc.
Respectfully,
F. N. D'HUY & BRO.
the Practical Watchmakers and Jewelers,
CLOVERPORT - - - - KY.

Brown's Ginger.
Frederick Brown
Established 1822. Philadelphia.
Purchasers of Brown's Ginger are warned against piratical counterfeits intended to be sold on the splendid reputation of this matchless article. All *real* Brown's Ginger is prepared by FREDERICK BROWN, Philadelphia, and the label bearing his name is incorporated with his *private U. S. Internal Revenue Stamp*, to counterfeit which is felony.
Brown's Ginger--for Traveler's use.
Brown's Ginger--for Summer Complaints.
Brown's Ginger--for Cramps and Colic.
Brown's Ginger--for Sea Sickness, Nausea.
Brown's Ginger--Stimulant: no reaction.
Brown's Ginger--used by Army and Navy.
Brown's Ginger--used all over the World.
Brown's Ginger--counteracts impure Water.
Brown's Ginger--prevents Malarial Disease.
Brown's Ginger--delicious Summer Drink.
Brown's Ginger--excellent in Rheumatism.
Everybody knows the value of Brown's Ginger as a household necessity and preventive of disease. Be sure your druggist gives you the right kind—Brown's Ginger, as described above.
FREDERICK BROWN,
Philadelphia.
no713t

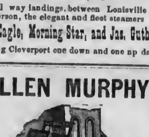
JOHN BENDER,
DOCTOR'S HELPER,
CUPPING, BLEEDING,
TOOTH PULLING,
HAIR DYING, ETC.
CUSTOMERS ATTENDED TO AT ALL HOURS.
ROOMS:
East High Street, opposite Cloverport Hotel
Towels, Razors, Mugs, etc., strictly clean, and work done in the most approved manner. Patronage solicited.

$57.60 AGENTS' profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles, just patented Sample sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton street, New York.



LOUISVILLE & HENDERSON PACKET LINE,
Passenger, Mail and Express Boats.
For all way landings, between Louisville and Henderson, the elegant and fleet steamers
Grey Eagle, Morning Star, and Jas. Guthrie,
Passing Cloverport one down and one up daily.

ALLEN MURPHY,



CARPENTER
AND
BUILDER,
and Dealer in
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOLDINGS, ETC.,
of the Best Quality, and at
PLANING MILL CURRENT PRICES.
JOB WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
Persons wanting work or material in my line will save money by giving me a call, or addressing
ALLEN MURPHY,
CLOVERPORT, - - KY.

OLD,
TRIED,
AND
TRUE.
People are getting acquainted—and those who are not ought to be—with the wonderful merits of that great American Remedy, the
MEXICAN
Mustang Liniment,
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
This liniment very naturally originated in America, where Nature provides in her laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for 35 years, until now it encircles the habitable globe.
The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchless remedy for all external ailments of man and beast.
To stock owners and farmers it is invaluable.
A single bottle often saves a human life or restores the usefulness of an excellent horse, ox, cow, or sheep.
It cures foot-rot, hoof-ail, hollow horn, grub, screw-worm, shoulder-rot, mange, the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every such drawback to stock breeding and bush life.
It cures every external trouble of horses, such as lameness, scratches, swiany, sprains, founder, wind-gall, ring bone, etc., etc.
The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the quickest cure in the world for accidents occurring in the family, in the absence of a physician, such as burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism, and stiffness engendered by exposure. Particularly valuable to Miners.
It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure.
Mexican Mustang Liniment is put up in three sizes of bottles, the larger ones being proportionately much the cheapest. Sold everywhere.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup
Discovered and used in practice fifty years ago by Dr. H. D. Sellers, of Pittsburg. The most efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Consumption, whooping Cough, &c., ever used. Positive in its cure, pleasant to take, and deservedly popular. Price, 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per bottle. R. E. Sellers & Co., propr's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all druggists. W. B. WHITE, Agent,
sept4 1y Cloverport, Ky.

PHILIP RIAL,
Successor to
P. A. DHONAU,
DEALER IN
STOVES, CASTINGS, GRATES, MANTELS, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.
AND MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
ROOFING, GUTTERING and REPAIRING
of all kinds promptly attended to.
I hope, by fair dealing, low prices, and good workmanship to receive a liberal share of the patronage.
Respectfully,
PHILIP RIAL.
Sept 25 6m

1878 SIXTH 1878
Louisville Industrial Exposition

Opens Sept. 3, 1878; Closes Oct. 19.
RAILROADS AND MAIL STEAMERS WILL CARRY FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS TO THE EXPOSITION AT REDUCED RATES.

An Agent Wanted in this Locality, to supply the Rapid Demand.
Nothing Succeeds Like Success!
The Former High Priced Machines REDUCED to
TWENTY DOLLARS
Thoroughly warranted and sent to you for
Examination Before You Pay For It.
And no obligation to keep one, if not BETTER than any machine you ever had.
EVERY FAMILY CAN NOW OWN A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE.
Hard Pan Prices *Down to Bed Rock*
The Old Favorite and Reliable STANDARD
SEWING MACHINE $20.
ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR!!
We Can Not Make a Better Machine at Any Price.
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED THE STITCH AT THE CENTENNIAL.
A Strictly First-Class Shuttle Double Thread Lock Stitch Machine, more complete in equipments than any other, and combining all the late improvements, with the old and well tried qualities for which the
STANDARD IS SO POPULAR.
A Faithful Family Sewing Machine in every sense of the word—that runs smooth and does every description of plain and fancy sewing with ease and certainly—so strong and well made, and so thoroughly tested while in use for years in Thousands of Families, that each Machine that leaves our Factory is warranted for five years, and kept in Order free of charge. Money refunded at once if not perfectly Satisfactory. REDUCED IN PRICE FAR DOWN BELOW ALL OTHER MACHINES. No Extras to pay for. Each Machine is accompanied by a more *Complete Outfit* of numerous and useful attachments for all kinds of work (free of any extra charge) than is given with any other Machine at any price. The Standard Machine has more good qualities than those of double the Price, LIGHT AND EASY RUNNING, a child can use it. STRONG AND DURABLE, never out of order. *Rapid and Certain in Execution. No useless Cogs or Cams to wear out or make a Noise. Will last for years. Is ready in a moment, and understood in an hour.* Makes the Double Thread Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the goods, from cambric to leather, uses a Short, Straight, and Strong Needle, Extra Long, Large, easily threaded Shuttle. With NEW AUTOMATIC TENSION. Large Bobbins capable of holding one hundred yards of thread. A Large Strong Machine with great width of arm, giving it many desired qualities, and great capacity for a wide range of work. *It is the Best Machine in Principle and in Point of Construction. Use it once and you will use no other.* Active Agents wanted in this County to receive orders and deliver Machines. Extra inducements offered Clergymen, Teachers, Business Men, &c. Illustrated Book, samples of work, with price list, &c., free. Safe delivery of goods guaranteed to any part of the world. Address STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO., BROADWAY and CLINTON PLACE, New York.
sept11 1y

LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB GROUNDS,
AUGUST 15, 1878.
MR. HENRY A. MAGILL:
DEAR SIR—I had a very severe attack of Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever. Quinine was prescribed in large doses by my physician, but failed to cure me or be of any benefit. Magill's Chill Cure, Tonic and Appetiser was recommended. I procured one bottle, and by the time I had used a few doses the disease was broken, and I am now completely restored to health. A member of my family was soon afterward taken ill with the same disease, and was quickly cured with a few doses from the same bottle. Gus. Lancaster, a jockey, was cured by a few doses from the SAME bottle, and the fourth person, sick with the same disease, is now using some of the medicine remaining in same bottle. I regard it the most valuable medicine I ever used, a splendid tonic and powerful appetiser. It did not cause any noise or hassing in my head, as was the case with the quinine I used. I never before used a medicine which had such a splendid effect, and I willingly and cheerfully give it my indorsement.
ELI JORDAN,
Trainer for J. W. Hunt Reynolds, Esq.
Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all retail druggists and medicine dealers. Wholesale by Arthur Peter & Co., R. A. Robinson & Co., J. B. Wilder & Co., Alford Newhouse & Co., Louisville, Ky., and the trade generally. H. A. MAGILL, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.
dec5'77 1y.
For Sale by A. R. FISHER, Druggist, Cloverport.

J. W. HAYNES, E. T. HAYNES,
CLOVERPORT
MARBLE WORKS,
J. W. HAYNES & CO.,
PROPRIETORS, AND DEALERS IN
ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE,
And Manufacturers of
MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES ETC.
Every description of Marble Work executed promptly, in the most workmanlike style, and satisfaction Guaranteed. New and Beautiful designs, Low Prices, and fair dealing.
WALL STREET, BETWEEN ELM AND POPLAR,
Cloverport, - - - - - Kentucky.
july 31 1y

MILLER & HOVIOUS,
Livery and Sale Stable,
Second Street Between Main and the River.
First-Class Livery to be had at this Stable. Horses boarded by the Day or Week at reasonable rates. MILLER & HOVIOUS.

HARDINSBURG & CLOVERPORT EXPRESS,
SMITH & BEARD, Proprietors,
Leaves Hardinsburg for Cloverport on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week; leaves Cloverport for Hardinsburg every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Connects at Cloverport with the Louisville and Henderson mail line steamers. Persons desiring conveyance can be accommodated. Express business promptly attended to. ROLAND A. SMITH.

CHUFA!
The Giant Pork Maker,
(See Western Farmers' Almanac for 1878, page 45.) and
UPLAND RICE!
For sale at A. R. FISHER'S,
sept18 3m Cloverport, Ky.

W. K. BARNES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
All Business will receive Prompt Attention.
OFFICE, UP STAIRS IN COURT-HOUSE,
HARDINSBURG, KENTUCKY.